The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9916—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*			
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Sales, Situations Wanted, Lodgings to Let, Carriages or Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd September, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Dopaipore, raise cargo, in the foregoing or any order Weather permitting.

Passengers for the Nilgherry Hills.—The Steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the Steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after resting for the night can proceed up the Ghats early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 7th September, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 11th September, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, MAURITIUS AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on or about 24th September. Cargo and passengers for Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

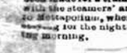
NOTICE.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, loading granted in exchange at the Offices of the Company.

Parties desirous to ship the Native produce from up-country should be careful to mark their shipments.

Agents.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by Rail or Steamer under the Company's Contracts, Bills of lading and Consignments and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 31st August 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 23rd, *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
——— to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 23th August 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	about 15th Sept.
WISTOW HALL	2700	400	T. Collin	ditto
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	ditto
BRANSOME HALL	2100	300	E. Collins	ditto
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. }
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S.S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	about 21st Sept.
S.S. INDIA	Geo A. Read.	2249	500	„ „
S.S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson.	3060	400	„ „
S.S. OLYMPIA	John Craig.	2950	424	„ „

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York ..... Rs. 600
„ „ Liverpool ..... „ 500
„ „ Marseilles and Genoa ..... „ 450
„ „ Naples ..... „ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

TREACHER'S
SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA.
Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.
1 lb. tins, each 1s 8s.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	4th Sept.
MONGOLIA	2832	530	E. M. Edmond	11th „
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	18th „
VERONA	3069	600	E. Ashdown	25th „
(s) POONA	3139	550	H. Wright	2nd Oct.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	9th „
(s) THIBET	2193	400	W. R. Jordon	16th „
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	A. W. Adamson	30th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
INDUS	3877	500	S. B. Shewell	
ZAMBESI	2251	370	A. Symons	24th
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	8th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May 1880.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

L. STEFFENAUER.
WATCHMAKER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Public that a LARGE STOCK of all qualities of WATCHES is at present in stock, and that he will be able to supply at any rate, from Rs. 14 in Brass, Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 in German Silver, and Rs. 20 to Rs. 250 in Silver Cases.

Especially he recommends his Silver (Rs. 50) Watch, for which he has already received so many Testimonials, which he will be very glad to produce at any one's request.

These Watches are to be had in Open Faced, Full, Half (or semi) Hunting Cases, as well as in Good Warranted 18-Carat Gold Cases.

Open Faced with Crystal Glass ..... Rs. 140
In a Hunting Case 150
In a Hunting Case 170
No discount allowed on these Watches.

Mr. L. Steffenauer has also received a STOCK of RACING WATCHES, of which the second hand is to be started by a slight press on the top, with a second press it is stopped, and by the third press the minute and second hands are brought back to its starting point. Very advantageous in case of a false start. Price of each Rs. 45.

Repairs executed by Mr. L. Steffenauer himself at moderate prices.

Catalogues sent free on application.

L. STEFFENAUER.
THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOK
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL
INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES,
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES.
&c. &c. &c. &c

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SULPHATE
OF
QUINO CINCHONINE.
(Molecular Rotation [α]j=∞)

REPRESENTS the Alkaloids of Indian Chinchona Bark freed from the Amorphous principles. Contains the same percentage of Quinine as exists in the Government Febrifuge, and the other Alkaloidal constituents, in such proportions that the action of the whole upon polarized light is neutral, thus ensuring uniformity of composition.

It is extensively displacing Quinine in medical practice in the Bombay Presidency, and may be relied upon as much superior to the Government preparation or any of the cheaper Alkaloids.

Per ounce Rs. 3-12.
WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS SPECIAL.

D. S. KEMP & CO.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY. (3314b

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 63-12 0 per share or 7½ per cent. per annum for the year ending 30th June, 1880, has been DECLARED and made payable on and after the 7th September, 1880.

Dividend Warrants, payable at Broach or Bombay, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 31st August 1880.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 45 per share or 9 per cent. per annum for the year ending 30th June, 1880, has been DECLARED and made payable on and after the 7th September, 1880.

Dividend Warrants, payable Broach or Bombay, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

By Order of Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 31st August 1880.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 22-8-0 per Share or 9 per cent. per annum for the half year ending 30th June, 1880, has been DECLARED and made payable on and after the 7th September 1880.

Dividend Warrants payable, Broach or Bombay, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, 31st August 1880.

EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per share or 10 per cent per annum for the half year ending 30th June, 1880, will be PAID on and after 7th September, 1880, to those shareholders whose name stood on the Register on the 26th August, 1880.

Dividend Warrants can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Mangers.

Bombay, 31st August 1880.

DHOLLERA PRESS AND GIN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 21 per share will be PAID on and after 7th September, 1880, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 26th August, 1880.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share-certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 31st August 1880.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.
CAPS.
CARTRIDGES.
CARTRIDGE CASES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
GUNPOWDER
SHOT, ordinary and chilled.
WADS.
HUNTING KNIVES.
MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for
PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE"
PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE
TO BILLIARD SALOON.
HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
BALCONY Rs. 1, not including Refreshments.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

∴ A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on all Policies.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

A SOLICITOR of four years standing is anxious to JOIN a good firm of Solicitors in Bombay or Calcutta with a view to purchasing a partnership.

For particulars please address

W. FRASER,
2, Gloucester Villas, Queen's Road, Finsbury Park, London.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the estate of the late Lieut. Colonel L. G. BROWN, 8th N.I., are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from THIS DATE, after which no claims will be recognised.

H. S. TANDY, Captain, 8th N. I.
President Committee of Adjustment.

Quetta, August 24.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of BULLOCK, PONY, and MULE Shoes and Nails.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, on THURSDAY, at 1 p. m., 2nd September 1880.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

H. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 28th August 1880.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of 500 SETS of PACK BULLOCK EQUIPMENTS.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, on THURSDAY, at 1 p. m., 2nd September 1880.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

H. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay, 31st August 1880.

SION PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

IT is hereby notified that ALL PERSONS to whom the above Company is indebted should send a statement of their CLAIMS to the Liquidators within one month from THIS DATE.

CHARLES H. B. FORBES.
JOHN LOGGAN,
Liquidators, Sion Paper Company, Limited.

No. 3, Church Lane, Bombay, 30th August 1880.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to intimate that they have established themselves in BUSINESS under the name and style of ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co.

ISAAC ALCOCK.
P. G. ASHDOWN.
J. W. HEPWORTH.

Defences Works, Mazagon, 1st September 1880.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO.

ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS, AND IRON FOUNDERS.
WORKS AND OFFICES, MAZAGON.

AS all WORK entrusted to us will be carried on under our immediate personal supervision, constituents may have confidence that their orders will be carefully and promptly executed.

Machinery supplied AND ERECTED on commission or by contract.

Estimates and designs for Bridges, Roofs, and all kinds of Iron work furnished on application.

Engines and Boilers made to order on the premises.

Defences Works, Mazagon, 1st September 1880.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well known Hotels begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels will be OPEN from the 15th Sept., to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool and agreeable in hot season.

To let, Parbul House, its. 300. Two families could be comfortably accommodated.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
In the MATTER of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of HAJI ISMAEL HAJI ABDULA, late of Bombay, Kutchi Memon, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

HAJEE AHMAD HAJI ABDALA, and HAJI HASAN HAJI ABDULA, the brothers and surviving Executors named in the Will of the said Testator ..... Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for Probate of the last Will and Testament of the above named deceased has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and intestate Jurisdiction by the above named applicants. ALL PERSONS concerned or interested in the estate of the said deceased are hereby informed of such application having been made.—Dated this 1st day of September 1880.

H. W. PAYNE,
Applicant's Attorney.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Bisquit Dubouche and Co.'s Cognac.
Em. Dubois and Co.'s Cognac.
Courvoisier's Cognac.
Three Dagger Brandy.
De St. Marceaux and Co.'s Champagne.
Fisse Thirion and Co.'s Champagne.
Carlton Whisky, 5 and 11 years old.

Price Lists free on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MADON'S CODLIVER OIL EMULSION,
WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

THIS elegant preparation possesses the combined Properties of CODLIVER OIL and LACTO-PHOSPHATE of LIME, each of which is by itself a specific for WASTING DISEASES. It has been used with great advantage in cases of DEFECTIVE ASSIMILATION. It is employed in various forms of DYSPEPSIA, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the DEBILITY of the STOMACH as in SCROFULA and PHTHISIS, and variety of other diseases dependent upon DEFECTIVE NUTRITION. It is also adapted to the treatment of RICKETS IN CHILDREN. It is PALATABLE and quite FREE from the DISGUSTING TASTE and SMELL of Codliver Oil; it is entirely MISSIBLE IN WATER, MILK or COFFEE, and it is taken by children and females without the least repugnance.

PLEASE ASK FOR MADON'S CODLIVER OIL EMULSION, &c.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-0.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Life of Lieut. General James Outram. By Major General Goldsmid, 2 vols	20	0
Williams's Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine, New Edition, 1879	18	12
Boys' Own Book, New Edition	5	8
Drysdale's Treatise on Syphilis	3	4
Dowes's do. on Brain and Nerves	1	8
Muckley's Handbook for Painters	2	4
Goodeli's Lessons in Gynechology	11	4
Atkinson's Therapeutics of do	9	8
Withonskis Atlas of Brain and Skull	4	12
Cust's Linguistic and Oriental Essays	11	4
Heidenbain's Animal Magnetism	1	8
Marvin's Samarcand to Herat	5	0
Monsieur Guizot in Private Life	9	8
Bret Harte's Books, New and Complete Edition, 2 vols	7	8
Burke's Historical Portraits of the Tudor Dynasty and the Reformation Period, 2 vols	19	0
LeMesurier's Khandar in 1879	5	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in he demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ..... Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES. CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Optical Squares.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels.	T Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mabi Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools or Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

∴ *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion an enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years rove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15	0	15	8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Im. Gall.	8	9	9	0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	9	0
Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to Suit Rs. 4 each.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THORPE AND COMPANY.
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	„	16 0
Leather Cases for do.	„	3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„	30 0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash	„	33 0
Leather Case for do.	„	4 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Colar Jewels.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET[illegible]RT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 300 three hundred per Share has been DECLARED, and will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after MONDAY, the 6th September, 1880, to all registered shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 10th September 1880 both days inclusive.

By Order,
KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Fort, Hornby Row, No. 6, Bombay, 31st August 1880.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

CONTAINS

The special time and fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLORED MAP OF
INDIA

Corrected up to the last day of going to press and published on the 1st of every month. At the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The September number of the Indian Traveller's Guide, contains the following:—

Coloured Map of India	Hathras Road to Mettra and back
Index to Railway Stations	Scindia State Railway
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak	Agra to Dholpur and back
Route round the World	Delhi to Bandikui and back
Route to England from India via the Pacific	Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad	Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad
Tonga Daks	Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares
Harbour Steam Ferries Bombay	Madras to Bangalore, Nellgherry and Beypore
Through Mail Trains:—	Beypore to Bangalore, Nellgherry and Madras
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta	Nezapatam to Tuticorin and back
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay	Tanjore to Coleroon and back
Bombay to Poona and Madras	Madras to Chilambaram and back
Madras to Poona and Bombay	Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back
Bombay to Delhi, Mooltan and Kurrachee	Arcanum to Conjeveram and back
Kurrachee to Mooltan, Delhi and Bombay	Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad	Calcutta to Canning and back
Ahmedabad to Surat, and Bombay	Calcutta to Goalundo and back
Railway Time Tables:—	Goalundo to Calcutta
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta	Calcutta to Kooshtea and back
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay	Goalundo to Damookdash and back
Bombay to Nagpore	Northern Bengal State Railway
Nagpore to Bombay	Steam Navigation Companies:—
Bombay to Poona and Madras	P. and O. Co
Madras to Poona and Bombay	Messageries Maritimes
Nizam's State Railway	Austro Hungarian Lloyd's
Dhond to Manmad and back	Rubattino Steam Navigation Co
Local Trains between Bombay, Goorla, Tanna, and Callian	Archer Line; Hall Line; Clan Line
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs, on G I P	Euphrates & Tigris S. N. Co
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c	British India Steam Navigation Co
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.	Irrawady Flotilla
Wadwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.	River Steam Navigation Co
Western Rajpootana State Railway.	India General S. N. Co
Khamgaum State Railway.	Routes by Steamers
Amraoti State Railway.	Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Wardah Valley State Railway.	Routes in the Central Provinces.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railway.	N W P and the Punja
Bombay to Mokameh (E. I. Ry).	Lahore to Peshawur
Burdwan to Mokame do.	Rawal Pindee to Murree
Nalhatee to Azimgunge and back.	Wuzeerabad to Sealkote
Patna and Gya State Railway.	Umritsur to Pathankote
Tirhoot State Railway	Umballa to Kalka
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi	Lahore to Ferozep

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31.

A DECLINE of ¼ is reported in Consols and ¼ in French Rentes in Reuter's telegrams of yesterday, the quotations now being 97¼ and Fcs. 119½ respectively. Indian Government Securities have declined ¼. Rates of discount are unchanged.

A withdrawal of £150,000 is announced from the Bank of England for North America.

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee is still quoted at 90 per cent. for Middle Plantation and 62 per cent. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged at £33 and £38 per ton for Ceylon and Cochin respectively. Linseed is firm and prices hardening.

Metals are as last quoted :—Australian Copper at £73, Braziers £70, Yellow Metal Braziers 6s. per lb., Hard Spelter £13 10s. per ton.

The Manchester Market for Piece Goods yesterday was quiet, and Cotton in Liverpool closed dull at a decline of 1-16th per lb. in Mid. Uplands; the days sales were 7,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats, prices for which were unchanged. A decline of 1-32 per lb. is reported in Americans to arrive. The New York telegrams of yesterday still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12 cents per lb., but Futures for Nov. delivery have declined 18 cents per lb.

The Receipts at the U. S. ports are steadily increasing, and compared with last year's figures the arrivals are fully a fortnight earlier :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Two days' Receipts ..	10,000	3,500	5,700
Previously this week...	2,000	...	...
Total since 1st Sept.	4,918,100	4,447,800	4,257,900

Bar Silver in London yesterday was still quoted at 52¾d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very quiet, and rates are partially 1-32 lower. In the morning the market opened at yesterday's quotations, but telegrams from Calcutta reported things there very dull, and rates here gave way in consequence. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand...	...1s. 8¼d.	per Re.
" 3 months' sight..	1s. 8¼d.	"
" Telegraphic.....	...1s. 8 3-32d.	"
Credits 3	...1s. 8¼d.	"
Documents 3	...1s. 8 13-32d.	"
Francs 3	...2·15 to 2·15½	"

On Calcutta rates are quoted at Rs. 100 1-16 to Rs. 100 3-32 for demand and Rs. 99 11-16 for 60 days' sight Bills.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—There has been a steadier feeling to-day, and business has been done in most descriptions at our quotations, viz. :—Fours, Rs. 96 1-16, Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 104½ ; Port Trust Bonds, Rs. 94 ; Municipal 5 per cent. Loan, Rs. 103½.

SHARES.—The market is slightly steadier-Among Mill Companies, Dhurrumsey have advanced Rs. 5, and Orientals Rs. 5. Hindustans and Morarjees have declined Rs. 10 each. In Press Company Mofussils are Rs. 5 higher and Berars Rs. 5 per share lower.

FREIGHTS are nominally unaltered at 25s. per ton for Liverpool and 25s. per ton (paid here) for Marseilles and Genoa and 30s. per ton for Trieste and Venice.

COTTON.—There has been absolutely nothing doing to-day. Of New Cotton there are sellers of M. G. Broach at Rs. 229 and of Akote, R. 218 per candy without attracting buyers. The quotations for Old Cotton are :—

Good Comrawuttee	...Rs. 215 per candy.
F. G. F. "	... " 209 "
G. F. "	... " 204 "

LINSEED is steady at Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 6-15 per cwt.

RAPESEED is still nominally quoted at Rs. 6 per cwt.

WHEAT.—Owing to the continued absence of rain is dearer, and dealers are asking Rs. 32 to Rs. 33 per candy for Best White.

IMPORTS show no signs of improvement as yet, but dealers are still holding out pretty firmly in the hopes that the clouds that are hanging over Bombay may drift up to the Deccan and avert the famine with which we are threatened.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	2,500	500	500	2 p. ct	625
Bank of Bengal	4,000	500	all	8 do	755
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	515xd
COLONIAL BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	182
Chartrd Bk. of I. & C	40,000	20	all	8 do	275
Chartd Mercantile	32,000	25	all	6 do	250
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India	39,200	25	15¼	5 do	11
Oriental Bank	20,000	25	all	5 do	27½

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co	5,000	3,000	2,925	2 p. ct	670
Freze Land	2,500	150	150	10 do	56
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	...	36xd
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,250	1,000	12	193
		Rs. Bond.			

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	120	5,000	2,250	500	975
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	12 p. ct	425
Albert Press Co., (small Ba hie)	900	2,500	1,100	12	1,160
Apollo Press Co., (small Bales)	750	2,400	2,200	32	400
Bellasis Cotton Co	625	1,000	1000	20 p. c	500
Bombay Ginning & Press Co	600	500	all	50	425
New Indian Press	1,000	350	3/4	14	112½
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	11	34
Dolaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	70	660
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	800	250	all	12	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	10	980
Fort Press Co	160	5,500	5,500	25	1,300
French Press Co	800	500	all	45 p. c	400
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	5	535
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	3	250
Prince of W. Press	120	...	1,000	7	790
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,330	750	11	1,220
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	27	425
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	980
Albert Mill	400	2,000	1,700	...	400
Angio-Indian S. and W. Co	3,000	100	100	3½	85
Alfred Manufacturing Co	2,000	500	500	15	520
Allianca Spinning	600	2,500	all	65 p. c	1,750
Bezonjee Mills	300	2,000	1,800	100	2,100
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	900
Central India S. W. & W. Co	2,500	500	5	30	710
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	600
D. Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	35	380
Empress S. and W.	600	500	all	10	95
Golam Baba Spinning Co	1,000	500	400	2½	52½
Hindustan	872	1,000	1,000	4	1,035
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	10	625
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co.	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	15 p. c	930xd
Khandesh	774	1,000	1,000	30	915xd
Khatao Mackenjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	4½	740
Madras	300	1,250	1,250	7½	535
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	80	1,350
Monookjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,250
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	25	160
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	1,130
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	925
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	27 p. c	1,030
Oriental	600	625	625	30	660
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,500	500	500	...	240
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	750
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	1,040
Soondercas	774	1,000	1,000	75	910
Victoria Mills	85	1,000	1,000	50½	980

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidate Stock	..	£20	312-3-	5 p. ct	312
Do New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,130
Bo. New £15 Shares	..	£18	196-5-18	do	365

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	690
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	A 140 B 130
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	7,500	1,500	225	2,100xd
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Irrachee Lending and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	380
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co.	5,000	200	80	...	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	2,000	1000	1	100 p.s.	855xd
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	all	7½	710
Thacker & Co	1,000	100	100	10	130

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British ship Marchus, 1287 tons, Captain G. Pierse, will sail to-day for Cochin in ballast.

THE British steamship Lennox, 1327 tons, Captain D. Scott, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamship Clan Ronald, 1,356 tons, Captain J. Jass, will sail to-day for Java in ballast.

THE British steamship Hartlepool, 1,131 tons, Captain J. W. Stranghan, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE French barque Edmond Gabrielle, 279 tons, Captain L. Lechaux, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Umballa, 494 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Sergt Walker, Sergt. Cretley, Sergt. Gilton, two inspectors, 7 clerks, 1 shroff and 75 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s s. Puttialla, 494 tons, Captain William Britten, arrived in harbour on the 30th inst from Kurrachee (28th Aug.) with a general cargo and the following passengers :- Lieut. Kennedy, Mr. W. C. Cooper, Mrs. Samos, Mr. Paisley, Mr. Wyatt, one rank and file of the 1st Regt. N. I., six followers and eighteen deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Teheran, 1,671 tons, Captain G. Stewart, which arrived in harbour on the 30th inst. from Venice (6th Aug.) with H. M.'s English mails and passengers, brought the following cargo :—148 packages beads, 55 bales twist, 25 cases butter, 902 packages piece goods, 11 cases cochineal, 16 packages glassware, 27 packages wine, 30 packages corks, 20 packages beer, 1 case boots, 313 tons coals, 82 packages papers, 3 cases saffron, 325 boxes silver coins, 2 boxes gold and silver, 2 boxes gold coins, 6 boxes gold, 563 boxes silver, 11 boxes specie, 25 packages cloves, 3 packages wax, 6 packages gum, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Puttialla (s)	Britten	Kurrachee, Aug 28.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Czarwitch (-)	Elton	Kurrachee.
	T G Tynaserim(s)	St-set	Kurrachee.
	t G Dalhousi (s)	Po-el	Kurrachee.
	Lennox (s)	Scott	Calcutta.
	Hartlepool (s)	Stranghan	Rangoon.
	Umballa (s)	N-ller	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
31	Trentham Hall(s)	Sham	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Nearchus, Pierse, for Cochin.
Barque Edmond Gabrielle, Lechaux, for Mauritius.
Steamer India, Brora-leel, for Genoa &c.
Steamer Cran Ronald, Joss, for Java.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Puttialla, for Kurrachee.
Ship Lottie Warren, for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
29	Mongolia(s)	Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVAL.

June. 14	Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, from Sea.	
22	Houghton, ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong.	
30	Essix, ship, Codlin, from New York.	
Aug. 3	Philomel H M, ss, Berners, from Guardafui.	
11	Jedda, ss, from Singapore.	
17	Memfi, ss, Geleich, from Bombay.	
17	Oakdale, ss, Caborn, from Rangoon.	
18	Nizam, Brady, from South-mpton.	
18	King Arthur, ss, Doort, from Jedd h.	
18	Lord of the Isles, ss, Felgate, from Yokohama.	
18	Celtic Monarch, ss, from Singapore.	
18	Malabar, s., Lanaro, fro- Genoa.	
19	Merak, D Dredger, Lamen, from Rotterdam.	
19	Strathmore ss, Rowel, from Singapore.	
19	Amarapoora, ss, Steuart, from Rangoon.	
19	Sea Gull, H M, ss, Graham, from eycheclles.	
19	Htis, G Corvet, Klasma, from Wilhelmhaven.	
20	Europa, R T Ship, Gripenberg, from Suez.	
20	Irrawaddy, ss, Ganvain, from Marseilles.	
20	Agnes, ss, Irvine, from Madras.	
20	Navarino, ss Burkitt, from Calcutta.	
21	Elgin, ss, Miller, from Jeddah.	
21	Chyebassa, ss, Stevenson, from Calcutta.	
21	Incheluths, Lightbody, from Akyab	
22	Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from Calcutta.	
22	Sumatra, Briscoe, fr m Bomb y.	
22	Chilton, ss, Ridgers, from Plymouth.	
23	Flastoune, R C, Polan y, from Cron-chtadt.	
23	Strelock, R C, Dedivr-n, from Port Said.	
24	Godavery, ss, from Mauritius.	
24	Mercedes, ss, Peace, from Calcutta.	
24	Ischia, H G boat, Volpe, from Assabbay.	

DEPARTURES.

17	Oakdale, ss, Caborn, to Malta.	
18	Memfi, ss, Geleich, to Trieste.	
18	Nizam, ss, Brady, to Bombay.	
19	King Arthur, ss, Doort, to Jeddah.	
19	Lord of the Isles, ss, Felgate, to New York.	
19	Celtic Monarch, ss, to Jeddah.	
19	Malabar, ss, Lunaro, to Calcutta.	
19	Strathmore, ss. Rowel, to London.	
19	Amarapoora, s, Steuart, to Port Said F O.	
20	Irrawaddy, ss, Gauvain, to Shanghai.	
20	Agnes, ss, Irvine, to London.	
21	Merak, D Dredger, Lamen, to Batavia.	
21	Europa, R T Ship, Gripenberg, to Singapore.	
21	Navarino, ss, Burkett, to London.	
21	Elgin, ss, Miller, to Calcutta.	
21	Chybasa, ss, Stevenson, to London.	
22	Incheluths, ss, Lightbody, to Port Said F O.	
22	Mirzapore ss, Parish, to London.	
22	Sumatra, ss, Briscoe, to Venice.	
22	Critton, ss, Ridgers, to Australia put out	
23	Flastoun, R C, Polanoy, to Japan.	
23	Lord Nelson, s, Tuly, to Marseilles.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, fr m Sea.
Houghton, ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong
Essix, ss, Codlin, from New York.
Philomel, H M, ss, Berners, from Guardafui.
Jedda, ss, from Singapore.
Sea Gull, H M, ss, Graham, from Seycheelles.
Hts, G Corvet, Klasma, from Wilhelmhaven.
Strelock, R C, DeLivran, from Port Said.
Godavery, s, from Mar-tius.
Mercedes, ss, Peace from Calcutta.
Ischia, H G Boat. Volpe, from Assabbay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia :—1 case shawls C H B Forbes and Co, 14 bales skins Goolamally Peerbhoy, 30 bales skins Kwrit Lutham and Co, 97 bales skins Dawoodbhoy Hoosenjee, 1000 bags wheat Bali Brothers, 560 bags wheat Supt Preventive Service, 24 bundles horns Rujubally Ally Runs, 800 cas a gambier, 40 cases fishmaws, 12 cases gutta rubber, 25 cases mace, 95 baskets gutta Percha 359 bags nutmegs P and O S N Co, 10 bales hides Natha Eesa, 14 bales hides and skins, Ramoobhoy Rassoobhoy, 7 bales hides Mahomed Cozjee, 9 cases ginger, 113 bags coffe Ali Mahomed Hazum, 10 bales hides and 43 bundles horns Khan Mahomed Nensy, 14 bales hides and skins Valljee Ladjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India :—400 bags copra Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy.

FOR LEGHORN.

India :—300 bags wheat Ralli Brothers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 30th August 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·781
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	74·4
Relative humidity of Air	·793
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 6 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of Wind	WNW, NW, ESE, E, WSW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	252
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	4·08
" " year	43·96

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 30.

Dean-Pitt, Lt R H, to join, from England.
Guinness, Lt 18 N I, duty, from Belgaum.
Lane, Lt-Col, Mil Sec, on leave, from England.
Stewart, Major, and Cav H C, on duty, from Mominabad.

AUGUST 31.

Jameson, Dy Surgeon, Bl A M D, on duty, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 31.

Channer, Capt, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Lane Lt Col, R A, on privilege leave, from Secundrabad.
Lister, Lt, Bo Engy, on duty, to Jacobabad.
Stewart, Major, Ms 3rd Cav, H C, on duty, to Kurrachee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 28.)

MR E M Slater has been appointed to act as Agent, Bank of Bengal, in Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr G W Moultrie, or until further orders.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H M Hare, an Asst Supdt of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th Aug 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J D Davies, Asst Engr, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 4th Aug 1880.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 275, dated 13th Aug 1880, Lieut H T Wells, R E, Ex Engr, 4th Grade (temporary rank), joined the Military Works Branch on 8th Aug 1880.

Major A C Padday, R E, Ex Engr, Ranikhet Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave, which he availed him-lf of on the forenoon of the 13th Aug 1880.

With reference to this Office No 21 of this day's date, Major A C Padday, R E, Ex Engr, and Mr M Birkbeck, Ex Engr, respectively made over and took charge of the Ranikhet Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 12th Aug 1880.

The following transfer is made from the Kurram Valley Railway Survey :—

Major K A Jopp, R E, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, to the Office of the Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

With reference to P W D Notification No 269, dated 12th Aug 1880, Mr S Jarman, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Jacobabad Section of the Kandahar State Railway.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 271, dated 12th Aug 1880, Mr G W Winckler, Asst Engr 1st Grade, is posted to the Kandahar State Railway, Jacobabad Section.

Mr A S Gerrard, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 22nd June 1880.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL August 13.

Staff, Lieut Col and Bt Col G H Waller, half-pay, late 7th Foot, to be Assist Adjt and Qr-Mr-Genl Eastern Dist, vice Lieut-Col and Bt Col H A Welman, half-pay, late Depot Battalion, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire, dated 1st Oct, 1880.

Commissariat and Transport Dept, Assist-Commy E L B Kevill-Davies has been permitted to commute his retired pay dated 3-d Aug, 1880.

Commissariat and Transport Dept (African Branch), Assist. Commy H Wyatt has been placed upon the Halfpay List, without drawing half-day, dated 2nd July, 1880.

Ordnance Store Dept, Assist Commy C Purchas to be Depy Assist Commy-Gen-al of Ordnance, dated 15th July, 1880.

Assist Commy E C Wainwright to be Depy-Assist Commy-Genl of Ordnance, dated 1st Aug, 1880.

India Office, 12th Aug. 1880.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Crops and Indian Military Service made by the Govts in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Cols.

Major H W Gordon, dated 6th May, 1880.
Major B Cracroft, dated 15th May, 1880.

To be Majors.

Capt R Bavin, dated 4th May, 1880.
Capt A C Tucker, dated 4th May, 1880.

To be Captain.

Lieut E F J Ce C Rennick, dated 2nd May, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

Infantry.

To be Majors.

Capt H P Kirke, dated 4th May, 1880.
Capt C W Bebington, dated 4th May, 1880.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut Col.

Major W J Bell, dated 8th June, 1880
Major J C Gunning, dated 9th June, 1880,
Major G Rowlandson, dated 9th June, 1880.
Major J W Cleuland-Henderson, dated 9th June, 1880.
Major W L N Knyvett, dated 10th June, 1880.
Major E S Berkeley, dated 10th June, 1880.
Major S W B Sherman, dated 10th June, 1880.
Major B H Preston, dated 13th June, 1880.
Major F B Boone, dated 10th June, 1880.
Major G Murray, dated 10th June, 1880.

To be Majors.

Capt W P O Boulderson, dated 1st June, 1880.
Capt J S F Mackenzie, dated 8th June.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut Cols.

Major and Brevt Lieut-Col H C B Turner, dated 8th June, 1880.
Major and Brevt Lieut-Col C M Griffith, dated 8th June, 1880.
Major L G Brown, dated 9th June, 1880.

To be Majors.

Capt C M Erskine, dated 12th May, 1880.
Capt and Brevt Major De L R F Wooldridge, dated 18th May, 1880.

BOMBAY ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Lieut Col.

Major and Brevt Lieut-Col A W Macnaghten, dated 29th May 1880.

Infantry.

To be Majors.

Capt J I Tinling, dated 8th June, 1880.
Capt Al R T McRae, dated 9th June, 1880.
Capt E R Reay, dated 9th June, 1880.

BRAVET.

To be Lieut-Col.

Major F H Thompson, Madras Staff Corps, dated 8th June, 1880.

To be Major.

Capt [now Major] J H C G Lasaelle, in succession to Genl W B Wemyss, Bl Cav, retired, dated 15th Feb, 1880.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, August 9.

The Rev J T Hall, B A, has been appointed Chaplain in H M's Fleet, with seniority of this date.

Admiralty, Aug. 10.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Orders in Council of the 22nd Feb, 1870, and 4th Feb, 1875—

Depy Inspector-Genl of Hospitals and Fleets C McShane has been placed on the Retired List from the 7th inst, with the rank and title of Retired Inspector-Genl of Hospitals and Fleets in H M's Fleet.

Admiralty, 12 Aug, 1880.

In accordance with the provision of H M's Order in Council, of the 22nd Feb, 1870—

Surg J Stone has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 6th inst.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of the 30th April, 1877—

Engr J Mercer has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 6th inst.—*London Gazette.*

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of Mr. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and MERICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FIAT JUSTITIA (Bombay) writes to point out that "the public in general" very much regret that Lord Lytton, when bestowing honours on others, did not bestow any on Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay. "F. J." is, we are afraid, a d——d good natured friend of Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay's.

AN ADMIRER (Secunderabad) writes to point out that the British Government, having in a most praisworthy manner rewarded Major Daniel for his exertions in putting down dacoities in the Deccan last year, has through an oversight forgotten to reward in a similar spirit Mr. Abdul Haik, who helped to capture Wasudeo Balwunt. It will be news to Major Daniel to hear that the Government gave him any reward whatever.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1880.

IT is too soon yet to receive definite news of the condition of things consequent upon the arrival of General Roberts in the neighbourhood of Kandahar. The position taken up by Ayoub is not only strong in itself, but would facilitate his march up the right bank of the Argandab upon Ghuznee if he should resolve to play a high game and stake everything upon raising the whole kingdom against Abdul Rahman and the British. This design is, it appears, attributed to him in Poona, but it is so hazardous, and would be so certain to involve total ruin in the not unlikely event of a check, that Ayub is not likely to act upon it in the present aspect of affairs. General Stewart would be able to return to Kabul to succour the Amir before the Herat army could get beyond Ghuznee, and General Roberts would effectually cut off its retreat. A day or two will now probably bring the news either of a battle, or of the retreat of Ayub to Girishk with a view to regaining Herat. But we cannot suppose that he will be permitted to execute this retrograde movement entirely unmolested; General Roberts is too enterprising not to execute some dashing manœuvre to cut him off and bring him to a battle.

WE learn that our old friend, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, is Minister for Indian Public Works. This is certainly startling news, for if ever there was the right man in the wrong place, it is Mr. Gibbs in the Public Works Department of the country. No one has a higher respect for Mr. Gibbs than we have, and he always did good sound work in those branches of the service in which he engaged in this Presidency. More than perhaps any one here, he made himself friendly with the natives of the country by his readiness at all times to receive them and his willingness to hear them. But the line he chose was the judicial branch of the service, and he is no more competent to take charge of the Public Works of India than would be one of our judges to take the chairmanship of the Port Trust. It is throwing no discredit on Mr. Gibbs, who commands universal respect in this Presidency, to say that to put the control of Public Works of India into his hands shows a gross disregard of the interests of the country on the part of the Supreme Government. Such an appointment partakes of the nature of a farce, and would bring ridicule on any government. But the appointment is not only ridiculous, it is positively injurious to the department. It takes the responsibility from the department itself, from the Chief Secretary who really does know something about Public Works, and throws it on one who does not even pretend to possess any special knowledge of the subject, and who is entirely devoid of experience in it. Of what possible value can Mr. Gibbs' opinion be of canals in Sind, or irrigation works in Mysore, or railways in Bengal, or harbour works at Madras? And yet his is the *ipse dixit* which is to settle all these things. Burke says :—"True economy consists not in saving but selection;" on the other hand, our administrators appear to consider economy to consist in saving at any cost in efficiency. And this is the answer to the general demand for economy excited by the late unusual calls on the finances of the country. It is trifling with momentous interests when a Government brings itself to call such action economy. And still we think ourselves the best administrators in the world! What is the malign influence which thus distorts the simplest action of Government? Is it the Strachey influence which, in spite of mistakes that would have disgraced Egyptian finance, is still left to mal-administer the finances of this country?

The country is almost purely an agricultural one, and yet the first head taken off by the axe of economy was that of the Secretary in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The great want, admitted on all sides and specially urged in the Report of the Famine Commissioners, is public works, and yet the only portfolio destroyed is that of public works. Anything more detrimental to the repute of British administration it would be difficult to conceive, and yet this is the economy of which so much boasting was made by the late Government! Surely if a member of Council must be sacrificed anyone could be better spared than the one thoroughly versed in public works, and yet he is the one laid upon the altar; and this, too, when we are told that the whip of taxation is to be laid on as heavily as ever. If the money is wanted, and vested rights prevent the sacrifice of one of the other posts, then let the salaries of all be reduced proportionately, and provision be thus made for a Minister of Public Works who is more needed in the country than any other single one. Ten thousand pounds a year is an absurd salary in these days for a member of Council; let them be satisfied to take nine thousand—still much too high—and thus make provision for the one most needful of all in the true interests of the country. We have scarcity, if not famine, threatening us again, and yet not a step is taken to carry on the railways of this Presidency—those lines, the earthworks of which are already made, and which alone can pour food into the threatened districts. The narrow gauge on the Rajputana line which we owe to the Stracheys, and which Sir Richard Temple might have prevented, is already admitted to be a failure; while insufficient to carry the traffic, the expenses are 80 per cent. of the receipts, against 38 per cent. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway; the idea of at once changing the gauge is already broached at Simla; and yet the Strachey influence, detrimental in public works and scandalous in finance reigns supreme, though this was the influence which compelled the adoption of the narrow gauge on the Rajputana line against the advice of Sir Andrew Clarke, the then Minister for Public Works. The minds of the present Government must be largely occupied with the Afghan war legacy transmitted to them by their predecessors, but surely the vital interests of this country demand and should receive some consideration. Indeed, it would seem to be more than ever necessary when other engrossing topics are absorbing the attention of the general government that the public works should be in the hands of one fitted by special talent and long experience to supervise them. Anything more suicidal than the present arrangement it would be difficult to conceive. The Secretary to Government in the Department of Commerce and Agriculture should be immediately re-appointed, and we should have a responsible and experienced Minister for Public Works. No department in the whole administration of the country requires greater attention and none more needs specific training in order to secure the best results.

The class of the community more directly affected by these acts of false economy on the part of Government are our merchants, and they fortunately have organizations which wield considerable power in influencing public opinion as well as Government action. We sincerely trust that they will take this matter up and urge upon Government the retracing of these false steps and a return to efficiency in those departments so necessary to the progress of the country. We are glad to see savings made where they do not interfere with efficiency, but a saving of a lakh and a quarter of rupees is dearly purchased at the cost of the Minister of Public Works and the Secretaryship of Commerce and Agriculture. Such action is not statesmanship. In this poor country with almost no means of communication, with famine devastating one portion or another almost every year, food rotting in one district while people are starving in another, with overgrown departments and extravagant salaries in all of them, the one act of so-called economy is to cut off the head of the Public Works Department and to abolish the department of Agriculture Revenue and Commerce, leaving excess and extravagance elsewhere untouched. Had one of the offices connected with any of the "services" been abolished, we should not have heard the last of it, but our mercantile class accept those offices without protest, the sho[illegible] which, while affecting most directly encourage trade. When land is admittedly getting exhausted, the department, whose duty it is to watch the agriculture of the country is done away with; when means of communication are the crying want of the country, the only efficient and experienced head which can properly determine where the small allowance for such works can most profitably be put, is sent about his business. How would such action be characterised if a native ruler was guilty of it? It would be quite possible to spare more than one of the executive Council of the Governor-General, but the best to go should be the Minister of Public Works. If it be urged that in accordance with the resolution of the special committee of the House of Commons the expenditure in Public Works has been much reduced, we reply that there is then all the more reason to see that this small sum be judiciously expended, so that it may bring in the largest results. The mere reduced the amount for investment is, therefore, more careful should be the application. If it were impossible to save elsewhere, or if saving in money were at all commensurate with the loss in efficiency, there might be some excuse for this policy, but the saving is paltry while the loss in efficiency is enormous. And the Government cannot shield themselves from criticism by pleading other engrossing interests. The one great need of the country, means of communication, should not longer be neglected, and the error of taking away the head of the department upon which this regenerating work depends, should be repaired at once. Mr. Gibbs can do and, we are sure, will do good work in the Governor-General's Council, but it will not be as a Minister for Public Works.

WE are strongly in favour of railways in this country, but we cannot help expressing our amusement at the

heavy fire from their loopholes, and our losses, in officers more especially, were heavy. A letter from Colonel St. John of the same date, states that 200 soldiers were killed and wounded during the sortie.

AYUB KHAN TAKING UP A STRONG POSITION.

Captain Wylie telegraphs from Chaman on the 30th that the messenger, who brought Colonel St. John's message of the 26th, says that Ayub Khan, with all his troops, was on the right bank of the Argandab, opposite Baba Wali. A detachment of 400 Kandahari horse and 150 foot was sent by him to Takhtipul, and this prevents messengers from passing. In the sortie of the 16th, Ayub's loss is said to be very heavy.

From Quetta it is reported that the Marris made a raid on Mall on the 28th. They were pursued by cavalry, and four of them were killed.

ANOTHER RAID BY MARRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 31.

News comes from Quetta that a party of Marris, belonging to the same section of a clan that plundered the railway convoy at Sibi, made a raid in the direction of Mall. They were driven back by the cavalry outpost, having 4 men killed and 4 captured. Our loss consisted of one Sind horseman killed. A few cattle were carried away by the raiders, but a portion was recovered by the Sind Horse.

YAKUB KHAN'S FAMILY AT LAHORE.

The families of Yakub Khan and Yahia Khan reached Lahore yesterday. They will be accommodated there for the present, and only those members will be sent to Mussoori whom the ex-Amir desires to have with him.

AYUB KHAN'S POSITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 31.

Latest information states that Ayub Khan is at Baba Wali to the north of Sinjiri, and nearer Kandahar. The position is very strong and is separated from Kandahar by a range of mountains, the only approach being through Kotal Baba Wali, just behind which a village is situated. His taking this position points to the probability of his intention to attempt to get up the Argandab Valley to Ghazni, where the prestige gained by his recent successes and the position of Shere Ali's son, would ensure his obtaining a large following.

GENERAL ROBERTS' MARCH.

General Roberts' march up to Khelat-i-Ghilzai has been eminently successful in every respect. He lost altogether about six or seven men, not in encounters with the enemy, but ordinary casualties.

GENERAL PHAYRE'S ADVANCE.

General Phayre passed Dubrai yesterday and is expected at Takhtipul Kotal to-morrow. He is leaving strong guards at all the posts as he moves on.

It is believed that there is a very large amount of stores at Kandahar, and that the first accounts spoke only of supplies stored in the citadel, but since then large additions have been obtained from the city.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AT POONA.

PRESERVATION OF GAME BILL.

At the Legislative Council to-day the Hon. L. Ashburner introduced the Game Preservation Bill, and argued that it was necessary on the ground of food supply, and providing shikar, which he considered tended to bring European officials into intimacy with natives. The bill was opposed by the Hon. Mr. Morarjee and Hon. Mr Deshmukh on the ground of hardship to the natives, who rely on game as a means of livelihood. The bill was read a first time and referred to a Select Committee, in which Mr. Ashburner said several amendments on the original Bill might be introduced, extending its operations to fish and declaring certain jungle sanctuaries for game throughout the year. The regulations under the Bill are to be submitted to the Council before coming into operation.

The Council will meet again on Monday week.

The Governor, at the opening of the meeting, made a short speech, expressing his pleasure at meeting the members, and said he could rely on their assistance in conducting the business of the Council, as well as considering measures which may be necessary for the general welfare.

POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 31.

The Regatta was a very tame affair. The Governor attended, and his party went afloat and rowed round the course in a barge, His Excellency pulling stroke oar.

Junior Sculls, Prior; Senior Sculls, LeMesurier, rowed over.

For Ladies' Fours, three boats started, Miss Maude winning by three lengths.

Senior Pairs, Pickwood and Mackay.

Scratch Fours, E. Gray, stroke; Ridley, Spencer and Peacock.

Senior Pairs, LeMesurier and Giles, rowed over.

Rain fell lightly during the latter part of the Regatta, but has now stopped.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE MONTENEGRIN QUESTION.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

In the House of Lords last night the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that the Great Powers have under consideration a reply to the Porte relative to Montenegro. Meanwhile, they have ordered the ships told off for the naval demonstration to rendezvous at Ragusa.

THE HARES AND RABBITS BILL.

In the House of Lords the Hares and Rabbits Bill has been read a second time, 68 voting for and 20 against it.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Aresaia arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, on the evening of the 29th.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¼
4½ per cent. Do.	87⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	52¼

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Arrivals.—Glenbervie and Arago.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, AUG. 31, 9-50 A.M.

Mail steamer Nizam, from Bombay, arrived.

At the weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday the consideration of the resolution drafted by the Chairman, in accordance with the request of the Council, on the subject of the Sanitary Commissioner's letter to Government regarding the improvement of the drainage of Cammatteepoora, occupied the greater part of the time at the disposal of the meeting. The resolution, which was proposed by Dr. Blaney and seconded by Rao Saheb Mandlik, stated that for upwards of 12 years the district of Cammatteepoora had exhibited a rate of mortality considerably in excess of that of any other district in the city, and it had been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Town Council and the Corporation during the last three years that some special sanitary condition must have been the cause of the excessive mortality. The Chairman of the Town Council had made special representations, both to the Town Council and the Corporation, concerning the excessive mortality in Cammatteepoora, and he had pointed out that the general causes of death were such as would in all probability result from the action of sewer poison in the system. It was proposed to the Corporation that the Municipal Commissioner should receive the report on the subject of the improvement of the Cammatteepoora sewerage from the deputy Executive Engineer, and which report the Commissioner endorsed. The Corporation unanimously accepted and passed that resolution. The question was a purely sanitary one throughout, and was never discussed by the Corporation or the Town Council as having anything to do either with the preliminary or the general drainage scheme as appeared to have been supposed by the Sanitary Commissioner. Want of space compels us to hold over a full report of the meeting until to-morrow.

The suit for damages brought by Bai Motlibai against the *Times of India* has, on the application of the defendant, Colonel William Nassau Lees, been postponed until Monday next in order to enable him to come to a settlement with the plaintiff.

Our Allahabad contemporary understands that the Viceroy intends, if possible, to have a shot at a tiger before the arrival in India of the great Nimrod, his son. He is said to have [illegible] an expedition with Major Nisbet, the [illegible] to be undertaken as soon as he can leave [illegible] projected journey, *via* Kurrachee to Bombay, to meet the Marchioness of Ripon. The contemplated meeting with the troops at Campbellpore begins to look less likely; His Excellency's advisers going, apparently, against the advisability of retaining them in camp at that place, as long as would be necessary to the accomplishment of the original project.

Mr. Brock, of Osnaberg street, Regent Park, who has been selected to "sculpt" Sir Richard Temple's statue is a pupil of Foley and designed the statue of Outram (Foley fashioned the horse) for Calcutta. Outram's statue is very much admired in Calcutta. Mr. Brock is now engaged upon several other statues, and has, we hear, just completed a splendid one of Sir Jung Bahadoor of Nepaul. He is also engaged on a statue of the present ruler of Nepaul. Mr. Brock has also exhibited some fine specimens of his work at the exhibition of the Royal Academy this year.

After tracing the gradual growth through many difficulties of the Europeanized Parsee hat of the present day, the *Rast Goftar* expresses its opinion that it is much better than the old fashioned mysterious looking head-dress which is generally known as the Parsee *pagree*. The writer contends that the Parsees are, or ought to be, free to adopt a better sort of turban if they find the particular form of it which their fathers put on inconvenient, and is of opinion that even a Chief Justice, however much he may be scandalized personally at the change, ought not to exercise his authority to arrest the progress of enlightened views in any section of the community within his jurisdiction.

The necessity of giving sound instruction in the science of agriculture to the natives of this country is demonstrated by the *Bombay Samachar* in its issue of yesterday. It is of opinion that the exhaustion of the soil owing to the ignorance of the Indian agriculturist is a calamity more dangerous to this country than famines, and believes that a widespread substantial movement to train native youths in agriculture is the only means of bringing about a better state of things. The Madras School, the opening of small classes in the Bombay presidency, and the founding of an insignificant number of scholarships as recently done by the Bengal Government cannot be expected to meet the great requirements of this country as regards the general improvement of its agricultural pursuits and conditions, and the *Samachar* ardently wishes to see a broad scheme in this direction inaugurated.

Private information reaches the *Pioneer* to the effect that great military activity is being exhibited just now in Nepal. There have been collections of supplies and transport, and a general tightening of the girths. The explanation we believe to be that the Government of Nepal is anxious to send a contingent of troops to serve the British Government in Afghanistan. It is satisfactory that such an impulse should be felt in Nepal, but it does not seem likely that the proposal in question,—though it will be courteously acknowledged no doubt,—will be accepted. The employment in the first campaign of troops supplied by the native Princes of the Punjab, was prompted by considerations which would hardly come into play in the present instance. The Afghan war, moreover, though it may be giving more trouble than was expected, is not a task which bears any comparison with that on which the British Government was engaged when it last accepted,—gladly enough on the occasion,—a helping hand from Nepal.

The Portuguese Defamation case, in which Mr. M. de Quadros has charged Dr. De Gama, and others, with libel, was proceeded with yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Nana Moreji. After the re-examination and cross-examination of the complainant, Mr. Payne, on behalf of the defence, addressed the court at great length. He said that the case, though trifling in itself, involved a very important principle—that of liberty of speech and petition,—which is the common birthright of subjects of every nationality, living under the British flag. Nothing further than this right was exercised by the the Portuguese community when they sent up a petition to the King of Portugal; nor was there anything in it which could, by any stretch of language, be twisted into an imputation, calculated to lower the character of Mr. M. de Quadros "in respect of his caste or calling," within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. A dispassionate review of the whole case showed conclusively that his client, in heading the movement for petitioning the King of Portugal, in respect of what they held to be grievances, were actuated, not by malice, but by the best of motives. Mr. Payne's address was not finished, when the court rose at a quarter past five. A full report stands over.

The *Printer and* [illegible] The electric light seems to be [illegible] gress in India than in British printing [illegible] The office of the *Bombay Gazette*, a daily newspaper, is now fitted up with the new light, on Jablochkoff's system.

Captain Webb has completed his task of swimming seventy-four consecutive hours in the large tank of the Scarborough Aquarium. It is stated that he did not show at the finish any signs of fatigue, although during the whole time he did not absent himself from the tank more than about four minutes.

Mr. Bradlaugh is taking India under his care. In the House of Commons on the afternoon of August 13th he gave notice that he would ask the Secretary of State for India a question respecting the loan of 13,000£ made to Maharajah Singh.

Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., on arrival in England from India (the *Standard* says) will take up the appointment of Agent-General for New South Wales, but will ultimately be transferred to a higher appointment under the Government.

The Prince of Wales is said to be most anxious to induce the Horse Guards people to bring home his regiment, the 10th Hussars, from India next winter, to enable it to pull itself together after its recent sufferings in the Afghan campaign.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* has considerable confidence in Sir James Fergusson and his Military Secretary. Our contemporary says:—It is a comfort to reflect at this moment that the Governor of Bombay is one who has served as a soldier in active warfare, and that he has as Military Secretary a very energetic and excellent officer, so that we may rely on the military resources of the Presidency being turned to the best account in co-operation with the excellent officer who commands the troops and his staff.

In the House of Commons a day or two before the mail left Sir A. Gordon asked the Secretary for War whether before the next session he would consider the propriety of discontinuing the antiquated institution of "colours of a regiment," and thus place regiments clothed in red on a similar footing with those clothed in green. Mr. Childers said he would consult the military authorities about regimental colours, but at present he could express no opinion on the subject.

The general court-martial upon Sergeant Wm. Marshman, 34th Company, Royal Marine Light Infantry, on charges of fraudulent conduct in connection with the marking at the late Wimbledon Meeting, and of contemplated frauds at previous meetings, was opened at Forton Barracks, Gosport, on the day the mail left. Colonel R. W. Bland Hunt, R.M.L., aide-de-camp to the Queen presided; and the court was made up of officers of the line, Royal Marines and Marine Artillery. Major G. F. Blake, barrister-at-law, officiated as Deputy Judge Advocate.

Says the *Whitehall Review*:—It is generally understood at the India Office that one of the next vacancies on the Council will be offered to Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., who has recently settled in England on succeeding to his Colonel's allowance. An Indian official writes me privately:—"Sir Lewis has had long experience of the Political Department [illegible] questions affecting the interests of our Empire in the East. In fact few men can be said to have stronger claims, and his selection would everywhere occasion satisfaction." Everywhere?

The *Army and Navy Gazette* remarks:—We have previously called attention to service by Her Majesty's ships in the Red Sea, and alluded to the deaths on board the Himalaya and Woodlark on their outward passages to India. We now learn with regret that the Himalaya lost another officer, Pay-master John Cowley, on her passage home, thus making the third officer who died from heat on the passage of that ship to and from Bombay. The Himalaya is a far more roomy and airy ship than the small craft often doomed to long service in the Red Sea, and the fact of her having lost three officers in her two passages will give an idea of the sufferings of those who are long detained in such a climate.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* sends a report that the Czar's Government has informed the other Powers that, while anxious to maintain the European Concert, Russia will individually decline to take part in any coercive measures which the Powers may think fit to take to obtain the execution of the decision of the Berlin Conference. There is no doubt, the correspondent adds, "that at the present moment Russia is making apparently friendly overtures to the Porte, with the view of obtaining assent to the union of Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria, and I have reason to believe that these overtures are not unknown to the British Ambassador here."

It is something new, observes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to hear of the artillery of the Anglo-Indian army fairly overmatched in a contest with Afghan guns. But there is, even to this day, very little understanding of the real use and power of guns. On service in Afghanistan, as well as at Aldershot manœuvres, the common fault prevails of frittering away guns in small detachments. It was not to be expected that half a dozen 9-pounders or even less—for we are not sure that the whole battery was present—could cause any appreciable effect on the 12,000 Afghans of Ayub Khan, when if the enemy had the power to concentrate a comparatively small artillery. A good rule to be given to generals would be—Send a mass of guns with a definite object, or count your artillery as almost useless.

A naval sham battle in which torpedoes were largely employed, took place on Aug. 10th off Fort Monckton, near Portsmouth. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and large crowds of people witnessed the experiments. The navy were, by means of a monitor, torpedo, gun and other boats, and [illegible] Invaders, to force a passage through a channel guarded by torpedo mines, fired both by contact and by electricity, floating and fixed obstructions, and an immense boom. The invaders succeeded in getting within the mine area; but whether or not this would in actual warfare have been accomplished, the infantry and artillery fusilade being tremendous, remains for subsequent determination after the umpire and their assistants have consulted. A further illustration of torpedo warfare was given in the evening, and did not end until nearly eleven o'clock, the electric light being used to facilitate the operations of the attacking and defending forces.

WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 31.

CANNANORE, 4-5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather overcast; wind N. W. 6; thermometer 81; barometer 29·85.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather morning overcast evening fair; wind N. N. W.; thermometer 77-50; barometer 29·85.

TUTICORIN, 3-40 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. E.; thermometer 85; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. moderate thermometer 80.

SIMLA, Aug 26.—A slight further fall of the barometer has taken place in the Punjab and at most stations in the North-Western Provinces and Behar; but, relatively to Bengal and the east of the peninsula, the pressure in Western India is still excessive, tending to favour northerly and north-westerly winds, and accordingly such winds prevail in the Upper and Central Provinces and in the peninsula generally. There is still but little rain anywhere save in Bengal, Assam, Burmah, and Madras. In Bengal, all stations report rain except Monzefferpore, Bhaugulpore, Burdwan, and Hazaribagh: Dinagepore upwards of 2 inches: Julpigorie, Purneah, Chittagong, and Saugor Island between 1 and 2 inches; and other stations smaller amounts. In the North-Western Provinces, Allahabad, Lucknow, and Cawnpore have slight rain, in no case exceeding 1-tenth. Nagpore has about the same amount, and there is none to speak of elsewhere excepting in Madras, where Masulipatam has ¼-inch, Bellary 3-tenths, and Salem 1 ¼-tenths.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Govt. of India.

[illegible] AYUB [illegible]

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—The despatch now describing the action of the 16th shows how strong the force gathered under Ayub's command must really be, and how mistaken has been the Government estimate of that chief's following. Not only is his army numerous and well armed, but he has evidently a concerted plan of action to which he means to adhere. If, as is supposed, he has with him officers educated in the best European military schools, he is no despicable foe even to the redoubted General Roberts himself; and the winning of two pitched battles against us will render his troops, especially the Ghazis, more enthusiastic and determined than ever. We feel convinced that we have to hear of even a fiercer conflict than that of the 16th August before long.

NARRATIVE OF THE NARI MASSACRE.

On the morning of the 30th July, Major Peters, Executive Engineer, Kandahar Railway, received orders from Colonel Lindsay, the Engineer-in-Chief, to fall back from Shareegh on Nari at once. That very morning Mr. Sub-Engineer DeSouza was started off with a convoy of a few Sind Horse and treasure amounting to about four lacs. The whole of Saturday was devoted to packing up stores, &c., and on the morning of the 1st August a second convoy was started with no other guard than eight Belooch sowars under Mr. Joseph, Transport Inspector, who was ordered to catch up with DeSouza. A European of the name of Otto, Transport Inspector, was the only one with DeSouza. At Kochali, up to which place, no interruption was offered to their progress, they were joined by a third party under Mr. Angelo, in charge, who had started from Shareegh on the 2nd. The troubles of the second convoy began on the morning of the 4th August, when they were attacked about a mile off Sinri, the fourth station from Shareegh, by a band of about 100 Pathans armed with swords and *sambooks*. The attack was quite unexpected, and was made upon some coolies in the advance. No one saw whence the rascals sprung from—it was so sudden. They looted as hard as they could, about Rs. 500 or Rs. 800. When the armed Belooch guard came up they simply ran up the hill sides without firing a shot! Mr. Joseph ordered the Beloochees to give chase, but they, instead of doing so, quietly *mizzled* to the rear. Mr. Joseph then got some of the camel-drivers who were armed with D. B. Swinburne to stand by him, and gave chase with them for about a mile to the bottom of the hill, up the bed of a dried up river, when they managed to get out of range. There were no casualties on our side, but some few were wounded on that of the robbers. Mr. Joseph got on to Sinri all safe. Thence he sent a sowar on to Major Peters at Harni who was with the third convoy under Mr. Angelo, asking for a further escort. But instead of sending one Major Peters telegraphed to Lt. Tobin at Spintangi to come to the rescue. The second convoy started early next morning (Wednesday, the 4th), and before they were well out of the station, firing was heard about a couple of miles ahead. The Subadar in charge of Sinri sent out a party of some twenty sepoys to see what was up. They found that a party of Sind Horse, (some forty,) and about twenty of the 2nd L. N. [illegible] under [illegible] who fired upon them, but bolted when Lt. Tobin's party returned the compliment. He gave orders to chase. In the chase one was more valiant than the rest of his fellows turned on Lieut. Tobin suddenly, and made a cut with his tulwar, which might have proved fatal had not his faithful charger warded the blow by throwing up its head and receiving a severe gash on the forehead; the gallant officer escaping with a scratch from the point. The poor horse, however, fell, throwing his master, and the Pathan made another cut at him before he could extricate himself, but was only able to inflict a severe wound on his left arm thrown up to guard his head! A desperate hand-to-hand struggle followed in which probably Tobin would have lost his life had not a Naigue of the 2nd N. L. come up and shot the Pathan dead. The convoy reached Spintangi just safe after this at about 2 in the afternoon, where they waited until Major Peters came up with his men and the convoy under Mr. Angelo. Here too Colonel Roome came in from Thulchotiali, on his way to Quetta, and Major Peters, who made over most of the treasure to him. He also had some of the carts made into ambulances for the sick and wounded. In the evening of the same day two Murree Sardars with a good following visited Dr. Duke, the Political Agent, and were by him presented with a lot of Commissariat stores, worth some thousands of rupees—it is supposed by way of black mail. The next morning the two convoys started together with Dr. Duke, Major Peters, Captain Boulles, Lieut. Tobin, and the rest of the Europeans in the advance, to the about 3,000 coolies and followers, &c., under an escort of 150 sepoys and 35 sowars, for Kochali. Before they were well clear of the station, the Murree visitors of the previous evening with some hundreds of their "rabble rout" returned and looted the place clean. No molestation, however, occurred till we reached a place called Dulleoyal, where a lot of Murrees appeared on a hill side just off the route and commenced firing on our party, but decamped as soon as the fire was returned. Here our casualties were only a few coolies wounded. A halt was called at Zendigyab, where all of a sudden a cry arose of Murree! Murree! and the coolies surrounded the sepoys in a mass. A party of the Sind Horse was sent off to fire on our pursuers and drive them back, which they succeeded in doing, and the march was resumed to the next large station Kochali where we camped for the day. About 2 p. m. another alarm was given, and the convoys received orders for an immediate start. Scarcely had the station been left, however, when a sudden attack was made on the left flank, and before our sepoys received orders for action a number of coolies had [illegible] and [illegible] The sepoys were now ordered to the rear to guard the convoys, and some sharp firing took place with considerable damage to our side, and orders were given by Major Peters to abandon some of the carts in which were the wounded in order to facilitate the retreat of the party which was becoming seriously endangered by the swarms of foes. By some mischance Messrs. Hannah, Douglas and Bond were here left behind with a lot of coolies, their carts having been dropped, and were all cut to pieces in a matter of some five minutes. The Murrees kept up a constant fire on our rear all the way from Kochali to Gundakinduff and insisted on the treasure being given up, and whatever else we had. They closed up and killed some 200 coolies. In the ensuing fights we lost—Philips, Bertie, Angelo, and 2 Natives, Sandyal (Senior), Sandyal (Junior.) There was no standing fight at any one point, it was altogether a running one—the railway people bolting ahead as fast as they could,—and the beastly Murrees pouring a murderous fire into the wretched unarmed coolies. The firing ceased, however, about half way between Gundakinduff and Khilat-i-killa where a halt was made, and the next morning (Thursday) the party started for Narri, and although a few more shots were fired near the crossing of the river, no other or further accident or casualty occurred, and we got into Sibi.

A little European girl started with her ayah in charge of Mr. Otto (Transport Inspector), but was lost to sight by her protector during the confusion of the fight at Kochali, and I don't know what became of her. The loss of coolies is said to be above 200. Lieut. Tobin is still suffering from his wounds. I don't think much comment is needed as to this masterly retreat. Not quite a Xenophonic Anabasis—is it?—*Kurrachee Civil and Military Gazette.*

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Reports as to the crops in the Broach districts are extremely favourable, and such as warrant a high estimate for the season. The rice looks especially well, and if a little rain, which the weather promises, is forthcoming shortly, it will assist the maturing of the produce.

Accident.—Pandoo Hummanta, employed at the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Parell, sustained serious injuries to his head by his having been accidentally struck by the machinery while in motion. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

Giving False Information to a Policeman.—Loximee, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee of giving false information of theft, to a policeman, against Bhowa Bugnah and three other Hindoos with intent to cause annoyance and injure their reputation. She was fined Rs. 20 or in default to suffer fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Accident in the Harbour.—On Monday last the bugalow Nasree, belonging to Ebrahim Hussain, anchored off the Prince's Dock, after having discharged the whole of her cargo which consisted of dates; while the nacoda and crew were engaged in taking the mast out, the vessel capsized and filled with water. The damage done to the vessel is estimated at Rs. 1,000.

Fire.—A fire broke out on Monday in the jowlee shed near the police station in course of erection at the entrance of Bazaar Gate Street, Fort. It was caused by the carelessness of the Purdasee who is in charge of the shed (which contains certain building materials for the police station). He, after smoking a *chillum*, left it against the jowlee partition, and the fire in the *chillum* not having been extinguished, set the jowlee on fire. The fire was put out before it had time to spread.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, No. 6, Horuby Row, Fort, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on the 16th August, as special resolutions. Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria presided. The resolutions were put to the vote and confirmed unanimously. At the conclusion of the extraordinary general meeting, a general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held at the same place, at which also Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria presided, when the following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. Pestonjee Bappoojee and seconded by Mr. Kessewjee Rowjee, That Messrs. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria, Shamjee Jadowjee, Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia and D. H. Glade are re-elected directors of the Fort Press Company, Limited, and be and are hereby confirmed in their office of directors.

Proposed by Mr. Bapoobhai Kalidas and seconded by Mr. Chatoorbhooj Govindjee, That an interim dividend of Rs. 300 only per share be declared out of the profits realized during the half year ending 30th June 1880 and that the same be paid on and after the 5th September next to those shareholders whose names stand on the register of directors on the 4th September, 1880.

Proposed by Mr. Soondurdas Jadowjee and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, That Mr. Bapoobhai Kalidas be re-elected sole auditor for the current year at a remuneration of Rs 100.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting termmated.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 31.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott.)

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" SUIT.

BAI MOTLIBAI VS. WILLIAM NASSAU LEES.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the plaintiff to consent to an application by the defendant for a postponement of the hearing until Monday next in order to enable him to come to a settlement with the plaintiff. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinsha, consented for the defendant; and the case was postponed until Monday next.

THE GAIETY THEATRE SUIT.

MAJOR HERBERT H. P. COWPER VS. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiff: there was no appearance for the defendant, owing to whose absence from Bombay, a substituted service was effected by affixing a copy of the summons to the door of his house. On the 17th October 1879, the plaintiff and two other gentlemen, whose names were not mentioned, lent the defendant Rs. 7,000 at interest; and the latter executed a writing that day by which he agreed to execute a further and formal security. On the 16th December 1879, by consent of all parties, a formal agreement was executed by defendant to the plaintiff in respect of the loan. Defendant paid Rs. 1,346 on the 28th April last on account, leaving the balance now sued for. A decree was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 6,136, with interest and costs.

RITCHIE STEUART AND CO. VS. TARESEY VALABDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee, appeared for the plaintiffs. The first defendant appeared in person. On the application of Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinsha for last three defendants, the case against them was postponed until the first short cause day after the 10th October next, the plaintiffs undertaking Rs. 2,961 in the Bank of Bombay in the joint names of Messrs. Jefferson and Muljee. In the event of their not filing a written statement before seven weeks from date, the plaintiffs were to withdraw the sum from the Bank and apply it in satisfaction of their claim. The case against the first defendant was proceeded with and proved; and a decree was given in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,961, with interest and costs.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West.)

DECREE BY DEFAULT.

[illegible] AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK VS. BHAIDAS LAKHMIDAS.

Mr. Manker appeared for the defendant, and stated that some correspondence had been exchanged between his clients and plaintiffs, and that the bank had agreed to allow the suit to be dismissed. Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, on behalf of the bank, agreed to pay the taxed costs. The Court dismissed the case with costs.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

No. 158 of 1877, The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, vs. Dinshaw Rustomjee, and No. 161 of 1877, the same vs. Dadabhoy Ardaseer Lacrawalla, were struck out.

THE BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid into the Bank of Bombay up to the evening of the 28th August:—

	Rs.
Amount carried forward	10,035
J N Fox, Esq	75
Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq	25
Muncherjee Dossbhoy Cama, Esq	50
H H Aga Ally Shah	1,000
Jalbhoy Merwanjee Shett, Esq	150
J Cruddas, Esq	50
Lieut Col Henry Stracey	100
C P Cooper, Esq	100
C Goane, Esq	250
James M Campbell, Esq, C S	100
Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co	300
William Maitland, Esq	100
Messrs Merwanjee and Byramjee	40
Dessi Bhaidass Ayubai	50
Major G W Oldham	100
A Harvey, Esq	51
The Hon'ble S D Sassoon	2,000
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris through Mon F Vouillon	100
Mons F Vouillon	100
Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy	500
A A	30
The Hon'ble F L Latham	250
F Benn, Esq	100
The Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Kt	200
B Lang, Esq	100
Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee	50
W E Hart, Esq	101
Surgeon Major T Cody	75
Jahangir Cowasjee Jahangir Readymoney, Esq	300
Total	16,070

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Military Relief Fund.

N. B.—Gentlemen who have not yet paid their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay are earnestly requested to do so at their earliest convenience.

[illegible] will be played [illegible] commencing at [illegible] Royal Artillery and [illegible] are the Gymkhana [illegible] C. Young, W. M. Tenn[illegible] Powell, J. Rich, W. La[illegible] Macrae, P. Bird, and E. [illegible] 1-30. The Volunteer Band will [illegible] afternoon.

[illegible] from the wo[illegible] the Khalifa[illegible]

COMPULSORY EXILE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When you remember other branches of the service, I hope you will not forget to advocate the retirement of the chaplains after fifteen years service instead of after seventeen. At forty-six years of age, one is quite ready to retire from a country, so hurtful to the constitutions of men of a more temperate climate. Brain as well as body requires then a change.

SENEX.

THE POET'S RETORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Perhaps it will reassure the editor of the *Bombay Review* to know that my innocent sketch of

Mandlin chatterers,
Financial smatterers,

in last Saturday's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* did not allude to him. The fact is, I had quite forgotten that he *was* still chattering and smattering. But if I hope this unfortunate forgetfulness on my part will not prevent his now hobbling back peacefully to his last and to his needle.

NEMESIS.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J R Hellet, B C S.	Mr C A S Bedford, B Uncov
Mr H J Lloyd, B Uncov	Mr L Gar hwaite, M Uncov
Mr F S Redgen, B C S.	Maj H Shortridge, B S C
Mr H J F Pinder, B Uncov	Maj F A Bruce M S C
Mr E F Gordon, B Uncov	Surg-Maj J Murray M D, M
Mr H Bell, B Uncov	Col A G F Hog, No S C
Mr W R Cooksey, C Uncov	Sub-Cond J Williams, Bo.
Mr E Jervezay, B Uncov	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W T Church, B C S, 10 days	Mr R A Lees, B Uncov, 2 mo
Mr J R Redden, B C S, 3 days	Maj H W Shortridge, B S C
Mr W Rigby, B Uncov, 1½ mo	6 mo
Mr R J P Pinder, B Uncov, 6 mo	Lt-col M R Spences, B S C, 4 mo
Mr H Chutterbuck, B Uncov, 2 mo	Surg J A Wall, B, 6 mo.
Lieut-Col C Lovett, R B Eng, 3 mo	Mr C D Maclean, M C S, 1 mo
	Mr R Silversright, Bo Uncov, 3 mo
	Mr W Foxton, Bo Uncov, 9 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr T S Tracy, B C S	Mr A C C Rogers, S Uncov
Mr G Toynbee, B C S	Maj B G Vyvyan, B Inf
Mr W Barry, B C S	Surg-Maj J C Penny, B
Mr J M C Steinbalt, B C S	Surg G S A Rankine B
Mr R B Buckley, B Uncov	Miss E S Pogson, M Uncov

AN ANGLO-INDIAN AT HOME.

It is nice to hear of the success [illegible] of returned Anglo-Indians. At a dinner recently given by the employés of the *Liverpool and Southport Daily News*, Mr. W. Stewart thus spoke of the power of work and the achievements of Mr. William Digby, C. I. E., so well known in Madras as a journalist, and as the organiser of the Famine Relief Fund in that Presidency.

We have been struck, said Mr. Stewart, with the immense amount of original matter which has come daily from his ready pen during the last six months, and which, when collected together and pasted in a scrap-book, resembles in outward appearance a large family Bible. But the antecedents of Mr. Digby show that work—hard plodding, pegpegging work—is indigenous to his mental nature, and I hope that his physical frame will be long able to sustain the tremendous strain which he brings to bear upon the mind. (Cheers.) During the ten years he was out in Ceylon and India he accomplished more literary and philanthropic labours than thousands of greater pretentions and much less merit have accomplished in a lifetime. (Applause.) It would be somewhat out of place, for me at this time, and in his presence, to give even a cursory glance at our chairman's labours in the East. Under the hope that it will be as interesting to you as it was to myself, I cannot refrain from alluding to the high and distinguished honours he received for the noble self-sacrificing devotion he showed during the great famine in India in 1877. In his capacity as editor of the *Madras Times* he had facilities for obtaining early information as to the impending famine in the Madras Presidency. He saw the great calamity which had overtaken the country of his adoption, and not satisfied with the local influence he was exercising to mitigate the evil, he sent an appeal to the people of England through the medium of the *London Times*, and that paper came to his aid with a leader on the subject. The Lord Mayor's Famine Fund was the result; and the noble testimony of England's greatness in providing relief to suffering humanity was again put to the test, with a result which won the admiration and received the support of the whole world. Thus throwing himself into the breach, our chairman had to take the lead, and was appointed honorary secretary of the great fund which was raised in almost every part of the world, and became the central pinion round which circled all the efforts that were made to mitigate this dire calamity. An idea of the immense labours which devolved upon our chairman on that occasion will be formed when I mention that in addition to the receipts and disbursements of £820,000, he corresponded with 120 committees all over the Madras Presidency, as well as those of Mysore and Bombay, and brought out a weekly statement averaging 50 pages of [illegible] for six months, and at intervals afterwards, most of which was printed in small type. This labour of love was recognised by the principal inhabitants of Madras in the shape of a public presentation of an address and a purse, and by turning your eyes to your chairman you will see glittering on his breast for the first time in public the insignia of the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire, presented to him by her Majesty the Queen for his exertions in behalf of the poor, the wretched and the starving natives of India. (Great applause). This distinction was the more honourable to both giver and recipient, seeing that it was never before bestowed upon so young a man, but yet never more meritoriously earned. It was natural to think that after the excitement of the famine was partially over, and the strain upon the time and attention of the honorary secretary much reduced, that he would have looked for as much quiet and repose as the exactions of the duties of the editorship of a daily newspaper would permit. But no: I find that in 1878, the year after the famine was at its height, two large octavo volumes were published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co., London

...committee ... subscriptions ... Fund are to supplement not to supersede the Government pension, &c., accorded to all who fall in its service, and I trust that immediate relief will be given to such as are left destitute by this war.

Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee seconded the resolution. He said:—Your Excellency and gentlemen,—In seconding the proposition just read to you by His Excellency the Commander in-Chief, I beg to say a few words, although after what has already been said on the object of our assembling here to-day, I do not think it necessary to take up your time by dwelling long on the importance of the present laudable undertaking. The fate of the brave soldiers both European and Native, who have fallen in the present Afghan war, cannot but have awakened emotions of grief and sympathy in the hearts of all who have followed the accounts of the deeds of bravery of our army, and the sufferings they have endured and are enduring with such exemplary fortitude. In this movement of raising funds for the relief of the families of the killed, we are making but a poor return for the valuable lives which were so willingly laid down by our brave troops in the performance of their duty. In my humble opinion to call our effort an act of charity is inappropriate; we are simply performing a duty that we owe to ourselves and to humanity. It is a solace to know that this relief is not simply dependent on voluntary contributions, but that our benign and considerate Government will bear a share of the expenditure; in supplementing which we, as loyal subjects, ought to do our duty in a liberal and generous spirit. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Colonel Wardrop proposed that the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee, viz:—

Chairman.—Lestock Reid, Esq, C S I. *Members.*—Surgeon General Fogo, E P Robertson, Esq, C S, General Brice, A T Crawford, Esq, C S, Colonel Torin Thacker, Colonel Greig, R. E. Colonel, Dalrymple, J B Bichey, Esq, C S, C S I, W H Newnham, Esq, C S, Lieut Colonel Wardrop, Adjutant General, Lieut Colonel Pottinger, Quarter Master General, Lieut Colonel Hadow, R A, Lieut Colonel Twentyman, K M Chatfield, Esq, J Cruickshank, Esq, T Lumsdaine, Esq, A T Shuttleworth, Esq, Rev A L Onslow, Rev Father Bridges, Rev W Clerke, A Steward, Esq, C S, A H Plunkett, Esq, Messrs Gunpatrao Vinayak alias Baba Saheb Sanglikar, Balwantrao Vinayak alias Bala Saheb Shastri Patwardhan, Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji, Rao Bahadur Khanderao Vishwanath Raste, Rao Bahadur Virarang un Mudliar, Khan Bahadur Nasarwanji Jamsetji, Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Cowasji, Mr Rangrao Vinayak Purandhere, Rao Bahadur Chintamanrao Hari Deshmukh, Rao Bahadur Madon Shrikrishna, Rao Bahadur Kero Laxuman Chatre, Rao Bahadur Professor Deji Nilkant Nagarkar, Rao Bahadur Chintaman Sakharam Chitnis, Rao Bahadur Krishnajee Laxuman Nulkar, the Mullaji of the Bohoris, Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Khesho, Mr Trimbokrao Narayen Rajwadkhar, Dastur Temulji Manchanji, Rao Saheb Vishnu Balkrishna Sohoni, Rao Saheb Balwant Rameshandre Sahasrabude, Rao Saheb Nilkant Bhagwant Mule, Khan Saheb Abdul Eshim Saheb, Messrs ... Ramchandra Anant Bhat, Hari Raoji Chiplonkar, Bhau Mansaram, Vitalrao Narayen Natu, Chintamanrao Vishwanath Natu, Dorabji Palamji, Vinayakrao Raoganath Purandhare, Ramchandra Sakharam Gupte, Dr Vishram Ramji Shinde, Messrs Balmukund Hindumal, Baburao Krishna Gokhale, S Kyte, Ramchandra Govind Sapkar, Keshinath Parashram Gadgil Narayen Jaganath Bhide, Abdul Tayab Badradin, Ramchandra Bapushet Uraone, Ramnath Tarachand, Becher Amolik, Mudu Krishna Mudliar, Sitaram Hari Chipunsar, Haji Mahomad Sidik, Balkrishna Sayana, Adarji Dorabji, Silleman Abdul Wahed, Sorabji Jahangir, Dorabji Dadabhai Buti, Pirojsha Peshanji, Kaji Syed Ali, Messrs Vithoba Khandapa Gulve, Dorabji Hormusji Thanawala, Nanabhai Narotamdas, Navroji Framji, Cooverji Ardesir, Balwant Ramchandra Naik, Dhanjisha Jemsetji, Rustomji Dadabhoy, Darasha Sorabji, Gangaram Bhau Mhaske, Shivram Hari Sathe, Jotirao Govindrao Fule, Kavasji Kursetji, Nurro Ramchandra Godbole.

Rao Bahadur Khanderao Vishvanath Raste seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Babarao Krishna Gokhale next explained the object of the meeting in Marathi.

Rao Bahadur Vizianugam Moodliar proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor for presiding. He said:—Gentlemen,—I have a very pleasant duty to discharge. I have to move a vote of thanks to our highly esteemed Governor Sir James Fergusson for having called this meeting and having so ably presided at it. This is a very laudable undertaking. This meeting has been called to raise funds for the helpless widows and children of those brave soldiers, European and native, who have fallen in the Afghan war for the sake of our country, and who may yet fall before the termination of this bloody war. His Excellency deserves the highest thanks of this meeting and of the people of this part of the country in general, for having a set a noble example of sympathy and benevolence, for having given us an opportunity of exercising the same ourselves on this occasion, and for the blessed influence he is thus exercising over the community in this praiseworthy act of charity. (Cheers.)

Mr. M. M. Kunte seconded the motion, and said it was the bounden duty of all, without reference to creed or colour, to help the cause to promote which the meeting had been called. He drew attention to the fact that the war had been called an imperial war, and that it had been argued Hindoos were not called upon to sympathise with the sufferers. He believed persons who put forward that argument committed a great mistake. (Applause.) The interests of Great Britain and India were in this matter identical, as being the interests of the Greater Britain, of which England, Ireland, Scotland, India, and the colonies were component parts. When thousands of the natives of India suffered from famine, Britain raised a fund (hear, hear); when distress bore heavily upon the people of Ireland and Lancashire India raised a fund and sympathised with them. (applause). There was no doubt of their duty to sympathise with the sufferers in Afghanistan, who suffered in their interest and for their cause. (Applause.)

The vote was carried with acclamation.

His Excellency the Governor, in replying, said:—Such kindly expressions from you will make me most anxious, with my honourable colleagues, who know their business so well and who are so devoted to it, to do my best for the welfare of this community. Before closing, I should like to say one word more. You know the great exertions we have been obliged to make are owing to a reverse which happened to a portion of the Bombay army. Let me say that not the least, in consequence of what has occurred, has my personal confidence in the Bombay Army diminished, nor in the native soldiers, whose patience, and in many instances in this war, whose gallantry are worthy of any that have gone before them. Why during only the last three weeks, two conspicuous instances of gallantry have occurred, one of which has been published in the *Gazette* and the other of which will immediately appear; and if anything was wanted to prove that the Bombay army is worthy of what it was in former days, those are sufficient. (Hear, hear.) We are so accustomed to see small bodies of native soldiers, led by British officers, attacking immensely superior numbers with success, that it strikes us with astonishment if under similar circumstances a reverse takes place. (Applause.) If an honorable man placed in a position of trust declines to retire and faces an enemy in a case in which success is almost impossible, that is not sufficient to destroy our confidence in the army. (Cheers.) I believe that the Bombay Army will continue for many a year to be worthy of its Queen and its country. (Loud applause.)

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Lot No. 3.—All that the right, title, and interest of the said Dinbace, widow of Nusserwanjee Edulji Tavarish, in a d to all piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the dwelling house, standing thereon, situate in Lawrence De Lima Street, at Mazagon, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 209, and assessed under No. 37, containing by admeasurement 81 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Nusserwanjee Edulji, on the south by a passage and property of Nusserwanjee Edulji, on the north by a passage and house of Jamsetjee Hoorjeebhoy, and on the west by the public road, called Lawrence De Lima Street.

Lot No. 4.—All that the right, title, and interest of the said Nusserwanjee Edulji Tavarish, in all that piece of Government ground, situate at Mazagon, Colywada, fronting the Mazagon Dockyard Road, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 79, containing by admeasurement 56 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the ground of Chimnajee Pandurang, on the west by the passage, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the public passage.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of title deeds application may be made to the undersigned.

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Bombay, 1st September 1880.

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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Executive Commissariat Officer at Commissariat Office, at 1 p. m.

Lot:- of unserviceable stores.

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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p. m., by order of mortgagee, Thima Kerra & Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Frances De Silva, deceased.

Lot No. 1,

All that piece or parcel of farmadaree ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Oomerkhady Pakhady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing, by admeasurement 1½ aqua ♦ yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 56, present No. 65, and bounded on the east by the house of Fakeer Sakojee, on the west by the house of Nana Morya, on the north by a public road called Oomerkhady Road, and on the south by a house of Withoba Morya, and the said property was and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Frances De Silva, deceased.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of farmadaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Oomerkhady Pakhady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 264 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 53, present No. 62, and bounded on the east by the house of Mr. Harren, on the west by the house of Mr. Stevens, on the north by a public road called Oomerkhady Road, and on the south by a public drain, and which said property was and is now in the occupation of the heirs of the said Frances De Silva, deceased and their tenants.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Balcristna and Bhagwandass, Solicitors.

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25 Dozen bottles of very superior Florimel.
1 case Gamic Ginger.
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A quantity of provisions consisting of bacon, vegetable, soups, &c., &c.
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1880.

PARLIAMENT AND GENERAL BURROWS.

In the House of Lords on August 10th, Lord Dorchester, in asking Her Majesty's Government by whose nomination or authority the appointment of Brigadier-General Burrows was made to command a brigade of the British forces before Kandahar, and what were the antecedents of that officer's professional career to justify such nomination to a very responsible command in presence of an enemy, said that this was a question upon which their lordships had a right to expect some clear and explicit information, after the terrible catastrophe of which telegraphic intelligence had reached this country. There could be no doubt that one of the oldest and bravest of the regiments in Her Majesty's service, a regiment which had distinguished itself in the past, should not be allowed to fall under the command of such a general without some explanation being afforded to the country. A very great and deep feeling a sorrow had spread over the country from which the regiment had taken its name, and nothing would enhance the military spirit of the country more than the knowledge that if a great disaster had occurred, it had not been caused by the command being entrusted to an inexperienced or incapable man. The Indian army was composed of three distinct armies—the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay armies. These armies, for good reasons, were distinct when communications were difficult; but in these days of telegraphs and railways it became a question whether the organisation of the Indian army should not be altered. If he was not mistaken, the appointment of General Burrows was made by the Governor-General himself, independent of the Commander-in-Chief, and independent of the Governors of the Presidencies. Now, the English army within the last twenty-five years had been engaged in one very serious war, and three trifling and less serious wars against the black races, and there were officers who had served in the various Indian armies with more or less distinction, and who had shown great capacity to command, and it had surprised him not a little when he heard that the vanguard of the Afghan army had been allowed to penetrate seventy or eighty miles beyond the first reserve at Kandahar in the direction of Herat, into a rocky and mountainous country. He confessed it did surprise him very much when he heard that the British artillery and native cavalry and infantry were allowed to advance under the command of an officer who, from all the records he had been enabled to search, had no military experience whatever, save that which the orderly-room and the staff of the Bombay establishment had provided for him. If he was not very much misinformed, there were officers in Afghanistan who had no recent experience, and little, if any, experience of war. He thought that officers who had never had duties but on the staff were disqualified for employment before the enemy. (Ironical cheers). He put the question without any knowledge of General Burrows. He looked upon him as one who happened to be in command at a great and unprecedented disaster.

The Duke of Somerset wished to protest against this unjust and ungenerous method of attacking an officer who had experienced a great disaster. They had had disasters in the past both in the army and the navy, but Parliament was cautious to blame anyone until they had heard the whole of the facts of the case. He regretted extremely the course which the noble lord had taken, and that he should attack an officer in a distant command before he had been heard. Disasters might occur—they should be fully inquired into—but they ought not, until they had the result of those inquiries, form their opinion on the cause of the misfortune.

The Earl of Ellenborough said that he would never impute any blame to an officer until his case had been perfectly investigated, but it was well known that soldiers were sometimes politicians and were guided by other than military considerations.

The Earl of Morley said that he must echo the statements of the noble duke, and protest against what he considered as one of the most unfair and ungenerous questions which he had ever heard put. His noble friend, without any accurate or genuine knowledge of the details of this unfortunate and deplorable catastrophe, had, if not explicitly, at any rate implicitly, criticised the conduct of the general who had the great misfortune to command a body of men who had suffered an unfortunate defeat. On behalf of Her Majesty's Government, he did not wish it to be thought that they deprecated inquiry of the most searching character. What they did deprecate was an ungenerous condemnation, either implicity or explicity, before they were fully acquainted with the facts of the case.

Lord Dorchester begged to deny that he had brought any charge against the officer in command.

The Earl of Morley said that if the question had any meaning at all it meant to imply that the officer who commanded this brigade was unfit for his post. The noble lord, under veil of this question, made an attack on many able officers who were now serving in Afghanistan. He must decline to enter into the qualifications of General Burrows, and the only answer that he could give to the question was that Brigadier-General Burrows was nominated to his command by the General Commanding-in-Chief in Bombay, and was appointed by the Governor of that Presidency on that nomination.

Lord Dorchester said that he did not explicitly or implicitly bring any charge against any officer. He disclaimed having any such intention. He had fortunate and unfortunate military friends, and he little expected to hear unproved statements that he was making ungenerous charges, against his own former comrade.

The Earl of Northbrook pointed out that if the question of his noble and gallant friend meant anything it meant that General Burrows had mismanaged his force, and that somebody was responsible for making an incompetent appointment. If the question did not mean that it had no meaning whatever. There could be no doubt that some of the gallant officers who had distinguished themselves in this war had come from the Staff. One of the most remarkable instances of that was General Roberts, who was for many years engaged on the Staff.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM KABUL.

On Aug. 9 Mr. Stanhope asked the secretary of State for India whether, in view of the calamity which had recently occurred in the neighbourhood of Kandahar, it was still the intention of the Government of India to commence at once the withdrawal of the whole of the troops from Kabul; and whether he could inform the House what arrangements, or at any rate whether any arrangements had been made in the course of the negotiations with Abdul Rahman for the security of the chiefs and tribes who had given assistance to the British forces.

The Marquis of Hartington: It is undoubtedly the intention of the Government of India, notwithstanding the unfortunate defeat recently in the neighbourhood of Kandahar, to commence at once the withdrawal of the whole of our troops from Kabul. That intention is in accordance with the views of Her Majesty's Government at home. I am glad of this opportunity of contradicting a statement made by certain correspondents of newspapers that this determination has been the result of the defeat at Kandahar, the withdrawal of the troops from Kabul having been resolved upon long before that occurrence. The House will be glad to know that the withdrawal from Kabul has the entire concurrence of General Stewart, who is, as I before stated, in supreme political as well as military command. I will, with the permission of the House, read one or two extracts from a private telegram of General Stewart, to show how completely he concurs in the policy which dictates this movement. On Aug. 5 General Stewart telegraphed to the Viceroy:—"All our objects here have been attained, and nothing remains to be done but to hand over Kabul to the Amir, who is naturally anxious to establish himself in his capital and to bring his Government into working order. We shall leave Kabul on the day fixed for that purpose two months ago. The state of affairs at Kandahar render it highly necessary that we should avail ourselves of the present opportunity, while the country is quiet." I think it would also be satisfactory to the House that I should read the last telegrams we have received. The Viceroy telegraphed yesterday, "I believe the withdrawal to Gandumuk of the troops, and Roberts's march to Kandahar, will be without any opposition whatever;" and to-day the Viceroy telegraphed, "Major White, having joined his regiment, reports that it is a magnificent force, and could go anywhere." I have no doubt whatever that arrangements are being made for the security of the chiefs and tribes who have given assistance to the British forces. What these arrangments are, even if I were perfectly informed of them, I should not think it desirable to publish at the present moment, but I wish the House to understand that they are not necessarily arrangements with Abdul Rahman, with whom, as I informed the House a few days ago, it has been the policy both of Lord Lytton's Government and that of Lord Ripon to enter into any fair arrangement. I have received no information in corroboration of intelligence of the capture of Chaman.

An Hon. Member asked whether the opinion of General Roberts was in accordance with that of General Stewart as to the withdrawal from Kabul.

The Marquis of Hartington: General Stewart is now in supreme command, as I have said, and it would not be in accordance with military discipline that an inferior officer should be asked whether his opinion is in opposition to that of his superior or not.

THE SHERPUR CAMP.

In the House of Commons on Aug. 10th, Sir W. Palliser asked the Secretary of State for India whether Her Majesty's Government would consider the question of leaving a detachment in charge of the Sherpur camp until the result of General Sir Frederick Roberts's expedition is known.

The Marquis of Hartington: I think that I have already informed the House that, in the opinion of the Government, it is not desirable to interfere with the competent military authorities in command in India and in Afghanistan with reference to the details of military movements. (Cheers.) I believe that the position of Sherpur cannot be occupied with safety by a detachment of less strength than 6,000 men of all arms. In the circumstances, I fail to see what advantage would be gained by leaving a detachment of that strength in that position. (Hear, hear.)

Sir W. Palliser said that, as he wished to say a few words on this subject, he should conclude with a motion. (Murmurs and cheers.) He was aware that the course he was taking was one not generally approved, but at the same time he must remind the House that he had not unduly trespassed upon their time this session. (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty's Government had stated that the decision to evacuate Cabul had been arrived at on the advice of Sir Donald Stewart. He must, however, say that the advice so given was at variance with the first principles of war and military strategy (Hear, hear.) He did not desire to set up his own unsupported opinion against that of Sir Donald Stewart, but he had taken the opinion of a considerable number of military officers, for whose judgment he had the highest possible respect, and they one and all agreed that he was perfectly right in the view he had taken of the matter. It so happened that he had studied at an institution which had produced such men as Sir Garnet Wolsley, Sir Evelyn Wood, and others, and he could say, without fear of contradiction, that one of the first principles of military strategy was that when an army was an invading an enemy's country, the first endeavour should be to establish a secure base of operations. The Sherpur camp offered us a magnificent base. They were told that Sir F. Roberts had a force of 8,000 and 12 light field guns, and he had to march that force through an enemy's country, a distance of 300 miles in some thirty days. In the course of his march he would have to pass by two fortresses held by the enemy, and would finally have to face a force of 20,000 and forty-two guns. He had not sufficient force to either force or mask those fortresses. If General Roberts arrived at the end of his march with his provisions expended and communications cut off, there would not be even one man left to tell the tale of the the disaster that would happen in such a state of things. He thought Her Majesty's Government were incurring a tremendous responsibility in taking away the base of operations from General Roberts. (Hear.) If any disaster happened to General Roberts there would be a cry throughout the length and breadth of this land, The fabric of our Indian Empire would be shaken to its lowest foundations. This was not a political—it was a military—consideration. He regretted that political views had been largely imported into it. What possible harm could it do to remain at Sherpur for a few weeks or only for a few days longer? Could we not remain there till we knew what had happened to General Roberts? We were told that the Afghans were rendering us every assistance at Sherpur, but—

"Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes."

He feared the Afghans, even when they were friendly. (Hear.) The hon. and gallant gentleman concluded by moving the adjournment of the House.

Sir W. Barttelot was bound to say that the noble lord at that moment the leader of the House had not satisfied the general public with regard to the state of Afghanistan. (Hear.) A large force had been detached from the army occupying Kabul, and that army had been sent for the relief of Candahar. There could be no doubt that his hon. and gallant friend had expressed the great anxiety of all soldiers that that army should be in absolute safety and security. But what had been done? The very moment that the order was given for that army to advance to Ghuznee on its way to Candahar you took away the base of its operations. (Hear.) The disaster at Isandhlana happened because the army there had no proper support, and was too far from the base of operations. He hoped the noble lord would give every consideration to this matter.

The Marquis of Hartington: I must decline to enter into military discussions raised in this irregular manner. (Cheers.) I fully admit what has been said by the two hon. and gallant officers opposite as to the heavy responsibility that rests upon the Government. The Government are perfectly aware of that, and they think they will best discharge that responsibility by leaving the management of military affairs to the military authorities in India, in whom they have confidence, and not by attempting to regulate those matters by the imperfect knowledge which they may possess here, and certainly not by discussing the details of this movement in a debate in this House. (Cheers.) I entirely deny the imputation which I understand to have been made by the hon. and gallant member for Taunton, that the movement of our troops from Kabul has been dictated by political, and not by military, considerations. (Hear.) It is impossible for me to say that the movement of General Roberts is not attended with risk; of course, we are aware it is attended with some risk, but the retirement of General Stewart from Cabul has not been urged upon that officer by the Government of India or by the Government at home from any political considerations, but has been suggested by himself as an operation most desirable under the circumstances. (Hear.) I have already said that we will not tamper or interfere with the discretion of the Government of India and their military advisers. I have already, for my own satisfaction, asked the Government of India whether, in view of General Roberts's removal they thought, it desirable that the withdrawal of troops from Cabul should be delayed for a certain time. I received a positive and distinct answer that, in their opinion, the movement of General Stewart was most desirable. (Hear.) I said I am not going to enter into a military discussion without notice and raised in this manner, but I would remind the hon. and gallant member, if it were necessary—and it has not been deemed necessary—that General Roberts should be left in communication with a base of operations, it would be far better that he should have communication with the force under General Watson at Kuram Valley than with that under General Stewart. (Hear.) Sir G. Campbell entirely concurred in the action of Her Majesty's Government. He felt no such unpatriotic anxiety (cries of "Oh!") in this matter as had been expressed on the opposite side of the House.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett said that the hon. member for Kirkcaldy had remarked that history repeated itself. He sincerely hoped that that would not be the case in regard to the present expedition. Most military authorities were agreed that to cut an army off from its base of operations was a most dangerous proceeding. He had understood that the retreat from Kabul had been dictated by political and not by military motives, and it would have been better to have deferred it for a few weeks, until they knew something of Genrral Roberts's progress. Another reason for keeping a force at Sherpur was that they had just established an Amir who might require their support.

Sir S. Northcote: Sir, I think that the observations of the hon. member for Kirkcaldy were somewhat uncalled for when he spoke of the unpatriotic anxiety on the part of my hon. and gallant friend (Sir W. Palliser). (Hear, hear.) I think the hon. member entirely misrepresented the spirit in which my hon. and gallant friend addressed the House. (Hear, hear.) The observations so temperately and so ably made by my hon. and gallant friend in no way justified any remark of that kind. My hon. and gallant friend feels strongly on this subject, and it is undoubtedly one on which everyone—even the noble lord himself admitted it—must feel considerable anxiety. What my hon. and gallant friend was chiefly anxious to ascertain was whether the movement now in progress on the part of the force which has been occupying the neighbourhood of Cabul is a movement dictated purely by military reasons, or whether it was one dictated by political reasons. We have an assurance from the noble lord that it has not been dictated by political but by military considerations, and the noble lord has stated that those military considerations have weighed with those who are responsible for the conduct of our military affairs in India, and that the Government are prepared to accept the full responsibility of the decision at which they have arrived. In those circumstances, I do not think that we can do otherwise than leave entirely on the Government the responsibility they have so assumed. The House must feel that that is a serious responsibility, but that at the same time it is one with which we cannot properly or usefully interfere. I think that my hon. and gallant friend, in raising this question as he has done, has given a word of caution in an admirable spirit, which ought to command the sympathy and the attention of the House—(hear, hear)—and I am glad to hear from the noble lord that the movement which is being undertaken is one that is dictated and guided purely by military considerations and on the authority of the proper military commanders. That being so, I doubt whether we can conveniently or properly discuss the question, which I do dot think my hon. and gallant friend is open to the slightest degree of censure for having introduced. On the contrary, I think he deserves thanks for drawing attention to the subject. (Hear, hear.)

GENERAL BURROWS'S INSTRUCTIONS.

In answer to Sir H. D. Wolff, in the House of Commons, the Marquis of Hartington said:—All I can state now is that, as far as I am aware, the orders for the advance of General Burrows to General Primrose were given by the Viceroy in Council on the suggestion of Col. St. John, the political officer. Those orders were given after communication with General Stewart. I have no knowledge of orders given by the Viceroy, or of any orders given to General Primrose or General Burrows after the mutiny of the Wali's troops. The hon. member appears to be under the impression that the Wali's troops were acting as part of General Burrows's force. That was not the case. The instructions from the Secretary of State were that under no circumstances was General Burrows to co-operate on the other side of the Helmund with the Wali's troops, but that the operations on the other side of the Helmund were to be conducted by the Wali himself.

GENERAL ROBERTS MARCH.

In the House of Commons on the afternoon the mail left the Marquess of Hartington, in reply to a question, said:—I cannot conceive anything more unwise, or more calculated, to prejudice the operations now in progress, than that we should attempt at home to control operations adopted upon the advice and recommendation of experienced military officers on the spot in whom we have confidence (cheers). As I have stated before, the march of General Roberts upon Khelat-i-Ghilzai had been ordered by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the recommendation and with the assent of General Sir D. Stewart himself, who is intimately acquainted with the whole of the country which will have to be traversed. I cannot consent to send out directions or even a discretionary power such as has been suggested, because such directions from the Home Government would imply a doubt or difference of opinion as to the propriety of the movement which has been ordered on the advice of Sir D. Stewart (cheers).

Lord R. Churchill.—I wish to ask if it is in the power of the noble Lord to give us any idea as to the earliest date at which the Indian Office expect to receive news of the result of General Roberts's expedition.

The Marquess of Hartington.—I do not know whether the noble Lord means on his arrival before Kandahar?

Lord R. Churchill.—Yes.

The Marquess of Hartington.—The march is supposed to take from 28 to 30 days, and I do not suppose we shall be able to announce the result of the expedition before that time; but we hope we may receive information as to the progress of the march before that date.

Mr. Onslow.—Will the noble lord tell us when General Phayre and General Roberts arrive at Kandahar, who will be in command? (cries of "Oh, oh").

The Marquess of Hartington.—General Roberts.

Sir A. Gordon.—I must request the noble Lord not to reply to any more of these questions (laughter and cheers).

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett on the 6th Aug. in the House, asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the following facts:—That General Skobeleff, with a large Russian army, is now marching through the Turcoman country towards Herat and Afghanistan; that Abdul Rahman, whom we have just recognised as Amir of Kabul, has been for twelve years a pensioner of the Czar and an intimate of General Kaufmann, and has refused to come within our lines; that a retreat from Kabul at present is extremely undesirable for the health of the troops, and will leave General Roberts's rear uncovered and deprive him of a base of operations in his march to Kandahar; that Ayub Khan, who has just defeated our forces, is said to have Russian officers with him; that Kandahar is in serious peril, and reinforcements can only be advanced with the greatest difficulty; that a British army has never before been ordered to retreat from an enemy's country in face of a severe defeat; and whether, in view of the above facts, and the probable disastrous effection our prestige and position in India of a retrograde policy, Her Majesty's Government will at once countermand the order for General Stewart's retreat from Kabul.

The Marquis Hartington:—The question of the hon. member is of a somewhat controversial character, but I will endeavour to give a brief answer to all his inquiries. He first asked whether I am aware that General Skobeleff, with a large Russian army, is now marching through the Turcoman country toward Herat and Afghanistan. It is very difficult to obtain accurate or reliable information about the Russian movements in the Turcoman country, but I believe that a small—not a large—Russian force is advancing through that country, no doubt towards Herat and Afghanistan, in the same way that General Roberts may now be said to be marching towards Persian or Russian territory. (Hear, hear.) Abdul Rahman, whom we have recognised as Amir of Kabul, has been for twelve years a pensioner of the Czar, and I believe he has been on friendly relations with General Kaufman. I am not aware that he has refused to come within our lines, and I do not know that he has been invited to do so. The retreat from Kabul is not, in my opinion, undesirable for the health of the troops. They will retire to Gandamuk, which I believe is an extremely healthy position, and a retirement to India will not be executed until it can in the opinion of the military authorities be done without damage to the health of the troops. The retirement from Kabul will not leave General Roberts's rear more uncovered, or deprive him of a base of operations in his march to Kandahar more than if the troops had remained in Kabul. I do not conceive that it was ever intended that communications should be kept up between General Stewart and General Roberts at Kabul. I am not aware that Ayub Khan, who has just defeated our forces, has Russian officers with him. Kandahar is no doubt in peril, but reinforcements will, I trust, arrive there before a very long period has elapsed. The British army is, in my opinion, not retreating from an enemy's country in face of a severe defeat (hear, hear,) as general Roberts and General Phayre are both advancing to meet the enemy. Under the circumstances, I do not think that the execution of what I have already stated has long been the deliberate policy of the Government is in any way discreditable to the British army. (Cheers.)

INDIAN MAHOMEDANS AND THE TURKISH CRISIS.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett in the House of Commons on August 6th asked whether attention had been called to a published letter from a Mahomedan gentleman of Calcutta named Abdulfazl M. Abdur-Rahman, stating that the 60,000,000 of Indian Mahomedans could not look with satisfaction and confidence at the strong pressure that was being brought to bear on the Porte by Her Majesty's Government, and that, if we ignored the deep and strong feelings of the Indian Mahomedans, we might some day have to regret our policy in the East. The letter contained these statements:—

"During the dreadful Russo-Turkish war the Indian Mahomedans not only evinced their great sympathy with the Sultan and His Imperial Majesty's subjects, their co-religionists in Turkey, but they gave expression to their feelings by holding public meetings in different parts of India with a view to help their brethren in distress in Turkey. They presented addresses to the Queen from different parts of India expressing to her their gratitude for the moral support vouchsafed to the Porte, and praying for material help to their Caliph in case of need. What has been the result of this outburst of national Mahomedan sympathy and feeling I do not wish to dwell upon."

The hon. member asked whether the Goverument, in view of the feeling excited in India by their anti-Turkish policy, would abandon the attempt to coerce the Porte into ceding to other States portions of the Ottoman territory; and also whether there was any truth in a report that our forces had been ordered to withdraw from Kabul.

The Marquis of Hartington:—My attention has not been called to the letter, except by the question of the Hon. member. I have no information as to any special excitement at the present moment among the Mahomedans of India. I have no doubt whatever they are watching with great anxiety and interest the progress of events in the East of Europe. I take exception to the description of the policy of Her Majesty's Government contained in the question, which is described as an anti-Turkish policy. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion, whether rightly or wrongly, that the policy they are pursuing is in the interest of the Turkish Government itself, as well as in that of the security of Europe. I cannot think it would conduce to the security of our dominion in India if Her Majesty's Government were to alter the policy which on general grounds they consider the best in the interests of Europe and of England on account of a statement, utterly unauthenticated, of the supposed opinions of Mahomedans in India.

THE BOMBAY ARMY.

It is a natural consequence of the rout of General Burrows's force that the cry should be raised for a reform of the Bombay Army, to which belong the two regiments whose misconduct appears to have mainly conduced to the disaster. That the Bombay army stands in need of reform is unquestionable; but it by no means follows that the cry set up for an increase of European officers indicates the shape which the reform should take. Although the great change in the Indian armies carried out twenty years ago as a necessary corollary from the Mutiny involved a reduction in the numbers of European officers attached to native regiments, the reduction was actually much less than it appeared to be, because the old nominal establishment of twenty-three officers seldom gave an effective strength of more than about one-half that number, owing to the large number of absentees withdrawn for staff and civil employ. The proposal to give every native regiment an establishment of twenty effective European officers now put forward is, therefore, not one for reverting to the old state of things, but for largely increasing an establishment which was formerly admitted to be sufficient; and it is open to the fatal objection, besides being enormously expensive, that there could not be found any possible employment in time of peace for twenty officers with a native battalion, which, it must be remembered, numbered only about seven hundred of all ranks. It would also ruin promotion, already by no means too rapid. As there can be only one commander of a regiment, the increase must needs be made in the junior grades. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A writer in *Truth* observes:—The Mahrattas, of whom General Burrows's native contingent is composed, are no cowards, nor is there any reason to doubt their loyalty. They are merely deficient in physique. May this disaster be a lesson to our generals not to make too light of an enemy, and further to place the best troops where they are most needed. It is somewhat remarkable that out of five hundred cavalry who took part in the engagement but sixty men and one officer fell. On the other hand, the efforts made by the battery of artillery to save guns must have been desperate. Out of a probable eighty men, forty were lost, while the only officer that escaped is reported seriously wounded.

A military correspondent writes as follows to one of the Society papers:—It is the fashion to talk of "our Indian forces" with a considerable amount of pomposity, and foreigners may possibly be impressed by our cheap swagger. As a matter of fact, however, the ordinary East Indian soldier is a very miserable specimen. The Ghoorka and the Sikh are, of course, unsurpassed in their own peculiar line of warfare. Of the rest the less said the better.

In the House of Commons Sir H. Havelock-Allan asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the recent grave disaster to our troops near Kandahar, which was stated to be mainly attributable to the native troops having been unable to hold their ground after having lost nearly the whole of their British officers, and in view of the opinion held by many competent authorities that a system which left native Indian regiments with only six or seven British officers was not calculated to make such troops efficient for modern war, or in the presence of breech-loading arms, he would cause a searching inquiry to be made into the causes of that disaster, and especially as to whether the experience of the late campaign in Afghanistan was favourable to the retention of a system which was liable to leave native troops, at critical moments, entirely deprived of the example and leading of British officers.

The Marquis of Hartington: I am certainly of opinion that a searching inquiry should be made into the causes of the reverse sustained by our troops in the neighbourhood of Kandahar, and I have no doubt

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that such an inquiry will be instituted by the Government of India. I am also of opinion that at the close of the war it will be extremely desirable that the experience which has been gained should be made use of for the purpose of inquiring into the organisation of the native army, and of making any improvements in its organisation which that experience may suggest.

Sir G. Campbell wished to know whether information had been received, as stated in the question, that the defeat was mainly attributable to the native troops having been unable to hold their own after losing nearly the whole of their British officers, or whether this was merely the inference of his hon. and gallant friend (Sir H. Havelock-Allan.)

The Marquis of Hartington: My hon. friend is quite right. The House is aware that the only accounts of the defeat which have been received are telegraphic reports which must necessarily be extremely brief. The details as to the disaster and the causes of it are extremely incomplete.

THE TROOPS FOR INDIA.

THE papers to hand by the last mail stated that the 77th Regiment would embark at Portsmouth, in the Himalaya, on Aug. 14. The 23rd Regiment would embark in the Malabar on Aug. 16. The 1st batt. Rifle Brigade embark in the Jumna on Aug. 21.

The interesting ceremony of presenting new colours to the 23rd Regt. will be performed previous to the battalion leaving England, and most likely at the point of embarkation, by the Prince or Princess of Wales.

There has been issued from the Army Clothing Store at Pimlico, to the rank and file of the reinforcements, a frock or jacket of light material, of the regimental colour, and this will be exchanged on shipboard for the thicker garment which it replaces. The 23rd will take their goat with them to India. The men appear to be in high spirits at the prospect of active service, and the list of absentees is below the average. The great bulk of the reinforcements are undoubtedly eager for the exciting work in prospect, and it is probable that even those who escape service for a time will have to follow as soon as they are at liberty to do so.

Each of the Infantry regiments proceeding to India is being made up to the required strength in accordance with the new system by suitable men from its own associated battalion. The 61st and 98th going eastwards from Malta have somewhat over 600 men each, and will be strengthened by about 250 from the 28th and 64th, the battalions to which they are respectively linked. The 2nd batt. 24th, at Gibraltar, will likewise receive an accession of strength from their 1st batt., at Gosport. The 1st batt. of the Rifle Brigade had mustered about 840 in anticipation of its departure for India in the ordinary course, but many of these must necessarily be left behind in consequence of their being either near the completion of their period of active service or wanting in the age and military training requisite for service in India. Some 250 fit men from the 3rd batt. of the regiment at the Curragh have joined the 1st batt. in order to make up the deficiency. The 1st batt. 23rd Fusiliers has also received a substantial reinforcement from the 2nd batt., at Devonport, lately arrived home from Gibraltar. The 77th at Dover had already obtained a large accession of strength from its associated battalion, the 57th at Dublin, and has been further increased from the same source. The three regiments—25th, 38th, and 41st—embarking for the Mediterranean to go out upon an establishment of about 700 of all ranks, and do not need much assistance in the way of transfers from their affiliated battalions—74th, 80th, and 69th—at home. The fact that each of the six battalions going upon foreign service has its linked battalion at home renders it unnecessary, so far as they are concerned, to resort to the objectionable process of volunteering from strange regiments, which was found to work so unsatisfactorily in every way in the case of the reinforcements sent out to South Africa in the spring of 1879. Should large drafts be needed for those battalions in India whose linked battalions are also abroad, and who are, therefore, without their natural source of supply at home, it seems almost inevitable that volunteering must be resorted to.

The return home of regiments in India next winter will be very much influenced by events in Afghanistan. As already stated, it may be considered reasonably certain that the 1st battalion of the 6th, now at Aden, will be brought to England. Should any other regiment be brought home, it will be the 2nd battalion 1st Royal Scots, who will have been two years overdue; but that and the return of the other battalions at the head of the list for relief must necessarily depend upon political affairs. Should arrangements be made rendering unnecessary the presence of a military force in Afghanistan, the greater portion of the following battalions, in addition to the 1st battalion 6th and 2nd battalion 1st Royal Scots, would come to England at an early date—namely, the 1st battalion 5th, 73rd, 83rd, 53th, 2nd battalion 60th, 62nd, 85th, 48th, and 62nd.

A number of Staff officers who served in the Zulu war have applied to the Horse Guards for permission to proceed to India to join the Field Force to Afghanistan, but it has been decided that it is not expedient to entertain their proposal unless their regiments are serving in India, in which case they are allowed to join them.

In view of the extended operations in Afghanistan, a large reinforcement of medical officers has, says the *Lancet*, been placed under orders for immediate service in India. Surg.-Major S. E. Maunsell, with Surgs. Cowen and Clark, have already sailed in the Orontes. Surg.-Major Wade sailed on Aug. 6 in the Euphrates with Surgs. Barker and Michael as assistants.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—The Government of India will be allowed to hold back, if necessary, the following regiments, under orders to return home from India, namely, the 15th Hussars, 1st batt. 5th, 59th, 2nd batt. 60th, 85th, and 92nd Regts., all serving in Afghanistan. The 2nd batt. 1st, 1st batt. 6th, and 73rd and 83rd will be brought home, if possible.

The Euphrates, Capt. Henry Hand, sailed from Portsmouth on Aug. 7, having on board a detachment of the 26th Cameronians, consisting of Major Hale, Capts. Weaver and Jemieson, Lieuts. Anton and De M. Muillier, Second-Lieut. Wood, and 190 non-commissioned officers and men, with the families of the latter, consisting of 62 women and 88 children.—She also embarked Second Lieut. Lindner and Quartermaster Shore, 98th Regt., and Surg.-Major Wade and Surgs. Barker and Michael, of the Army Medical Department for India. After a short delay in the Solent the Euphrates left for Queenstown to embark the 38th Regt. and a strong draft of the 64th, to join the 98th Regt.

The remainder of the Cameronians arrived at Portsmouth on Aug. 7, and embarked in the Tamar, troopship, Capt. Royse. The troops consisted of 2 field officers, 4 captains, 5 subalterns, 3 staff, 7 staff sergeants, 15 sergeants, 13 trumpeters and drummers, 26 corporals, and 414 privates. The officers of the 26th who embarked in the Tamar were Lieut.-Col. Collins, Major Trent, Brevet Major Turner; Capts. G. H. Wilson, J. B. Clarke, and J. De W. Jebb; Lieuts. E. Cooke, G. S. Cooke, G. S. Douglas, and C. C. Douglas; Second Lieuts. S. G. Grant and F. H. Fetherstonhaugh, Lieut. and Adjt. H. E. Railston, Quartermaster W. H. Topp, and Paymaster J. Bridge. An honour, as unexpected as it was highly appreciated, was paid to the Cameronians on Aug. 7. A private yacht entered Portsmouth Harbour from Cowes, and a party landed at the King's Stairs in the dockyard, among whom were the Princess of Wales and the Duke of Connaught (the Prince of Wales remaining on board the yacht), who, unannounced, made their way to the Tamar and inspected the arrangements for the comfort of the troops on the voyage to Malta. Accompanied by the captain, the Royal visitors made a thorough inspection of the ship, which, having on board a quantity of stores and two torpedo boats for the Mediterranean, besides a crew for H.M.S. Condor, is a little deeper in the water than usual. The Princess of Wales and the Duke of Connaught returned to the yacht, which left for Cowes.

At nine on Sunday, Aug. 8, the Tamar steamed out of Portsmouth Harbour and left for Malta, where the 26th Cameronians and the 38th Foot relieve the 61st and 98th Regts., which are to proceed to India in the Euphrates.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND OF LORD LYTTON.

LORD LYTTON, the late Governor-General of India, accompanied by Lady Lytton and family, Dr. and Mrs. Barnett, and Capt. Rose, aide-de-camp, arrived at Portsmouth on Aug. 6, on board the Himalaya, troopship, from Bombay.—

The ship had been delayed somewhat by the fog, but as soon as her approach, by way of the Needles and Hurst Castle, was signalled, the Hon. Mrs. Villiers, Sir Owen Burne, Mr. and Lady Anne Blunt, Lieut.-Gen. Strachey, Major-Gen. E. Bulwer, Sir Henry Bulwer, Col. Brackenbury (private secretary), Mr. F. Villiers, Mr. Cunningham, and Mr. George Batten, all of whom had arrived at Portsmouth on the previous evening, went out on board the Fire Queen to meet her. On coming into the harbour the ship was berthed alongside the North Railway Jetty, in the Dockyard, where Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief, and General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were in waiting. A special train had been in attendance at the Dockyard since nine o'clock in the morning to convey the party to London, but in consequence of the late arrival of the Himalaya—four o'clock in the afternoon—the arrangements were cancelled, and Lord and Lady Lytton, the Hon. Mrs. Villiers, and Mr. E. Villiers proceeded in Admiral Ryder's carriage to the Pier Hotel, where the whole party passed the night. In the evening his Lordship received a telegram from Her Majesty ordering his attendance at Osborne.

Lord and Lady Lytton and family paid a visit to the Queen at Osborne on Aug. 7, and in the afternoon started in a special train for Knebworth Hall, Stevenage, Hertfordshire. Preparations on a grand scale, considering the size of the town, had been made to give a fitting reception to the late Viceroy. The Great Northern Company had decorated their station and laid down crimson carpet on the platform. The townspeople had united to decorate the streets; bunting floated from hundreds of Venetian masts; triumphal arches, bearing the monograms of Lord and Lady Lytton and words of welcome on their return, were erected, and several houses were illuminated. The train arrived at Stevenage at 7-15, half an hour late, and the travellers were met at the station by members of the local committee, including Mr. Bailey Denton, Mr. Hill Smith, F. R. C. S., Capt. Fellowes, R. N., C. B., and the Rev. W. Jowitt, rector of Stevenage. After some kindly conversation the party were conducted to a carriage in waiting, and Lady Lytton was presented by a young lady with a magnificent bouquet. The 1st Herts Volunteers, forming a guard of honour, headed a procession to the town, which halted near the first triumphal arch. Despite the inclement weather there was a large concurse of persons, and Lord and Lady Lytton were vociferously cheered. When silence was restored

The Rev. W. Jowitt read an address, to the effect that the inhabitants of Stevenage desired to avail themselves of that opportunity to express the respect and attachment which they felt to Lord Lytton and his house; that it was with a feeling of pride that they found the Sovereign had conferred upon him the exalted honour of the Viceroyalty of her Indian Empire; and that they congratulated him upon having won honours to add to those which he had inherited from his distinguished father.

Lord Lytton, in reply, said:—Mr. Jowitt, gentlemen, friends, and neighbours,—I beg you will allow me to offer you from Lady Lytton as well as from myself our most sincere and grateful thanks for the very kind and cordial reception you have so generously given us to-day. (Cheers.) We appreciate it all the more warmly because I am conscious we owe it less to any personal claims we have than to your kindly recollection of our past residence among you. It is true that my wife and I are Hertford folks, and to-day I am afraid, we must call ourselves old Hertford folks. It is true that my family has been planted down in this part of the country, I think I may say as long, if not longer, than the timber of our house itself. Still official avocations and public duties of life since boyhood, either in foreign countries or distant dependencies of our own, have, I grieve to say, rendered far fewer than I could wish my own opportunities of strengthening those local ties and winning those local friendships, the prospect of which has been dear to me. We have now returned to this old house of ours, which I trust we shall never leave again, or at least, never for so long a period of time. Gentlemen, according to my way of thinking, one of the best things a man can do for his country is to live in it, if he only lives in it worthily and well. But I do hope that those who are called upon to serve England abroad may, by their devotion and their honest labour in her service, establish, at least, some claim to the goodwill and sympathy of their friends and countrymen at home. It is as an earnest of that that I feel especially grateful for the great kindness of the welcome you have given us to day; and surely there is no public or national task in the performance of which an Englishman may more fairly ask his countrymen at home to place upon his labours and his efforts every possible generous construction—in any case, not a peevish or captious construction—than in the Government of India. That the administration of India must in all circumstances and at all times be an anxious and laborious, as well as beneficent and noble task, all will admit. One thing in regard to India I feel I can say with confidence, and on that point I think I speak with some experience. I am confident that nothing more is needed than patient, assiduous preservance for only a few years longer in that great system of polity which successions of great and wise Englishmen have framed for the government of India to give to that magnificent portion of Her Majesty's dominions all the strength, wealth, and influence of one of the Great Powers of the world. (Cheers.) I am sorry, gentlemen, that from unavoidable circumstances, I should have twice deferred my arrival at Stevenage, but no doubt you know the cause of my detention at Portsmouth to-day—viz., that it was in obedience to Her Majesty's most gracious command. In conclusion, I again thank you for your kind reference to my connection with India, for your kindly feelings towards my wife and family; and I must thank Mr. Jowitt for his exceedingly kind reference to my dear and honoured father.

The party then drove off, the carriage pulling up outside Trinity Church, in an enclosed space, outside which 400 school children were assembled. These sang very sweetly "Home, sweet Home," after which Lord and Lady Lytton drove off to Knebworth Hall, between four and five miles distant. At the entrance to the park the tenants and their families, together with all the villagers, had assembled. There were triumphal arches erected along the carriage drive, and over three of them were the words "Long life and happiness," "There is no place like home," and "Home, sweet home." Arrived on the terrace in front of the house, the carriage stopped, and the people having drawn round it, the Rev. F. J. Jenyns, rector of Knebworth, read an address of welcome.

Lord Lytton made a short reply from his carriage. On behalf of Lady Lytton and himself and the young people he had brought home that day, he thanked his tenants and friends for their hearty welcome. The kindness with which they had been received rendered doubly pleasant an event which during four years of arduous and anxious work he could truly say both he and the Countess had been looking forward to. He regretted that he had not been able to come among them earlier that day, but he trusted that he would have many opportunities of seeing and meeting them, and experiencing the pleasure of being once again among his old neighbours and friends.

Three hearty cheers were then given for Lord and Lady Lytton, with an extra one for Viscount Knebworth, and the proceedings terminated.

Lord and Lady Lytton arrived at Hughenden, on Aug. 11, on a visit to the Earl of Beaconsfield.

LORD LYTTON has, says *Truth* brought home a very fine cream-coloured Arab horse and three buffalo cows. The Himalaya was to have stopped at Lisbon for a couple of days, but in consequence of the Afghan disasters she was ordered to come home from Malta with all speed. Lord and Lady Lytton were accompanied by Mrs. Villiers and Mr. Earnest Villiers, her ladyship's mother and brother.

Life states that much excitement was caused by the appearance of the Himalaya steaming up the Solent with Lord and Lady Lytton on board on their return from India. They passed Cowes just as the Cowes Town Regatta was at its height, and the big ship came in very opportunely as one of the sights of the day.

THE COMPLETION OF DR. TANNER'S FAST.

THE New York correspondent of the *Standard* thus describes the scene when Dr. Tanner completed at noon last Saturday his fast of forty days and forty nights:—The hall was densely crowded with spectators who were mad with curiosity and excitement. Dr. Tanner entreated them to fall back and give him a chance to breathe, but the crowd pressed around him as the hour of noon appreached. When the steam whistle blew to denote that his fast was over, Dr. Tanner jumped on a chair and swallowed a peach, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the watchers. The crowd cheered enthusiastically and many spectators embraced him. Outside the ante-room were 1,200 people, who greeted him with great cordiality. Dr. Tanner was then weighed, and found to scale 120½ lb. His pulse was 92. respiration 17. Descending from the scale, Dr. Tanner immediately drank a glass of milk and called for a water melon. The physicians remonstrated, but Dr. Tanner voraciously ate several slices, rejecting the fibre and swallowing only the juice. The physicians protested that he would kill himself, but Dr. Tanner continued to eat the water melon. During the afternoon he repeatedly ate slices of melon. After drinking an ounce of Hungarian wine he ate half a pound of beefsteak, swallowing all but the tough parts. He drank another ounce of wine, and followed this with a slice of melon. Then he ate an apple, and called for another steak, of which he ate half a pound. He then drank another ounce of wine. His stomach retained all the food that was taken, and Dr. Tanner suffered no nausea. He appeared to be in excellent spirits, and said he felt capitally, and would be ready for business by Monday. He retired at eleven o'clock, apparently out of danger. The physicians were utterly amazed at the readiness with which his stomach digested the food. They had arranged a course of treatment, but Dr. Tanner took matters in his own hands, and startled them with his imprudence. He ridiculed them, and said he suffered no injury. The total weight he has lost in the forty days is thirty-six pounds. Later accounts stated that Dr. Tanner was in good condition, and was pursuing "a steady diet of melons, apples, beefsteak, wine, and milk, his stomach retaining all the food taken." A *Times* telegram says that his case attracted equal attention with the Presidental election.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

THE *Times* says—Accounts for New Ross confirm a report received to the effect that Mr. Thomas Boyd, Crown solicitor and agent for Mr. Tottenham, was fired at while driving on a car with his two sons and his nephew at a place called Shanlough, near New Ross. They were met by an armed party of men with their faces blackened, who discharged guns at the car and shot one of Mr. Boyd's sons through the lungs, inflicting a wound of which he had since died, and wounding Mr. Boyd himself in the arm. The other young men escaped, although one of them had his trousers torn by a bullet, which grazed his leg. Mr. Gladwell Boyd, the nephew, owed his escape to the fact that he is an expert runner, and one of the assassins who pursued him was unable to overtake him. There is no doubt that the outrage is agrarian. The young man who was murdered was Mr. Charles Daniel Boyd, the younger son. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and was only 20 years of age. Colonel Mollan, C.B., R.M., and Mr. Dawson Milward, J.P., opened an investigation into the circumstances connected with the outrage. Four men—namely, Patrick and Michael Whelen (brothers), Walter Whelan (their consin), and Murphy (their brother-in-law), as well as Anastasia Whelan, sister of the first-named prisoners, all being tenants of Mr. Boyd, have been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the outrage, and were remanded. A later account gives some further particulars of the outrage. Mr. Boyd was proceeding on a car, with his two sons Evan and Charles, and his nephew Gladwell Boyd, from Chilcomb, his residence, opposite to New Ross, on the other side of the river, to Shanlough, an estate which he purchased some years ago, about a mile distant from his residence. As the car, which was driven by Mr. Gladwell Boyd, was proceeding on the road, three men, with masks on and frocks over their clothes, jumped out on the road from behind the ditch. Each was armed with a rifle and bayonet. Two of the men fired at Evan and Charles. One of the bullets struck Charles in the lung and went through his body. The man who fired at Evan put the bayonet within about three inches of his mouth and pulled the trigger. Evan had just time to push down the bayonet, and the ball, instead of passing through his mouth, passed through his trousers. So close was the muzzle of the gun to him that his clothes were burnt, but he received only a slight scratch and escaped unhurt. The third man deliberately knelt down on the road and took aim at Mr. Thomas Boyd's breast. Mr. Gladwell Boyd threw himself on the top of the gun and the ball passed through Mr. Boyd's shoulder. He also received a spent bullet in the back, the one, no doubt, which had gone through his son's body. Mr. Gladwell Boyd, after throwing himself off the car, escaped without any injury, and ran to Chilcomb to procure assistance, closely pursued by one of the murderers. The man who fired at Thomas Boyd ran after the car with the manifest resolution of bayoneting Mr. Boyd and his son, who were on it, but the horse was lashed into a furious gallop, and he could not overtake it. Mr. Boyd is in the habit of taking this drive every Sunday evening, and the assassins no doubt were aware of this fact. He had no difference with his tenants, and the only reason that can be assigned for the outrage is that he did not give seed last spring to two or three of them, although he gave liberally to the rest.

THE ROBBERY OF ARMS AT CORK.

SIX men have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of arms from the ship *Funo* in Cork Harbour, but no trace of the stolen rifles has been discovered. It appears that about midnight a large number of men were observed lurking about the town, but suspicions were not excited. About one o'clock in the morning the watch on board the *Funo*, consisting of a customs officer and two of the crew, saw six boats, each containing seven men, rowing across the dock. The men landed on the dock quay, and advanced over the plank leading on to the vessel. They were challenged by the watch, who were bidden by the party to keep quiet. One of the watch ran and informed the captain and mates, who were asleep in their cabins, of what had happened. They ran on deck, but they were immediately told to go below, and that no harm would then be done to them. The watch were then forced below the doors were battened down and sentries posted by the invaders. The captain who could see the sentries took out his gun with the intention of firing upon them, but was persuaded by his wife not to do so, lest all on board should be murdered. After a time all being quiet, the doors were forced and the six boats were observed rowing away. Some of the crew ran to inform the police, who then discovered that the telegraph wires to Cork had been cut. There were forty cases, each containing twenty-four rifles, on board the vessel, but only forty-two guns were taken. It is thought that the robbers plans had been frustrated by an accident, as blood and human hair were found upon some iron rails in the hold into which it is believed that one of the party must have fallen. The crew of the ship consisted of twenty-three men. The stolen muskets are said to be smooth-bore muzzle loaders, worthless except at close quarters. The police at Blackrock a seaside village between Passage and Cork, saw two boats passing up the river at about three o'clock in the morning. Both boats contained a large number of occupants, who were recognizeed as belonging to Cork. The police, however, had not heard of the robbery. The occurrence is said to have produced an uneasy feeling in the neighbourhood, as it recalls the times of Fenian disturbances, and shows that the elements of disorder still exist.

It is clear, says the *Standard*, that the outrage and robbery committed have produced a profound impression in Ireland. "We depricate alarm, and it would be a serious misfortune if either on this or the other side of St. George's Channel unnecessary excitement were to be produced. But the whole incident and its accompaniment are so unusual and menacing that we cannot be surprised to hear of the existence of deep and extensive anxiety. The seizure of arms on board the Norwegian craft close to, if not actually in, Cork harbour, almost reminds one of the exploits of an age when freebooting was the fashion. The narrative which we publish this morning carries us back to the associations of fifty years ago. There can be little doubt that this is the view which is taken in the immediate neighbourhood of the occurence. Whether the Captain and crew of the *Juno* were or were not in league with the men who boarded her, it is certain that the shock communicated to public feeling is—and it would be strange if it were not—of the acutest kind. The *Standard* repudiates beforehand any attempt to show that the action of the House of Lords has had an injurious effect on the Irish people. It holds the Government responsible, and declares that what has happened only increases the burden of their responsibility. "They must know by this time what is the state of things with which they must lay their account in Ireland during the next few months. If the law as it stands does not enable them effectively to grapple with it, they must apply to Parliament for fresh powers, and the machinery of the Peace Preservation Acts must be revived. Should they fail to do this, and should the sequel prove that they ought to have done it, they can look for no sympathy for their failure, and they will be able to plead no excuse."

MARRIAGE OF THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

THE marriage of Lady Burdett-Coutts with Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett appears to have been the chief topic of conversation in Society at home lately. We give below the opinions of the Society papers:—

"I can authoritatively announce, despite all rumours to the contrary, that the marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, though finally and absolutely determined upon, is not yet settled so far as regards the day on which the happy pair will be made one. Further, I can state with absolute certainty that the assertions of a contemporary paper concerning the disposition of the Baroness's property on account of her marriage are simple inventions. The plain and substantial fact is that the whole question of the succession to the Baroness's vast property is at this moment under complete investigation. Until this important matter is definitively settled the day of the wedding will not be fixed. It is to be regretted, for the credit of journalism, that such unfounded statements as those referred to should have been made by the know-nothing (Hall)-*World* Last week the romance of the day was commented upon in these columns as fully as good taste and the extent of my authentic information dictated; and to-day I am enabled to add some interesting facts supplementary to what is given above. I am assured that the clause in the will by which the Baroness inherited her interest in Coutt's Bank, the house in Stratton Street, and Holly Lodge—roughly speaking, some £80,000 a year—militates eqeally against her marriage with a naturalised as well as with an unnaturalised alien, and that consequently all that has been said about her anxiety to have Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett naturalised is guess work. Mr. Bartlett is the son of an American lady, and was a clerk in the bank of Coutts and Co. Thence he was promoted to be a private cashier to Lady Burdett-Coutts, and since then he has been constantly in attendance on her. In Turkey during the years 1877-78, he was mainly at Constantinople, leaving that city occasionally to look after the refuges in various parts of Roumelia. But Major de Winton, R. A., was the mainstay of the refugee fund, although he got but little credit for what he did. Mr. Bartlett is not only young, but tall, wears a moustache and imperial, speaks well, with a pretty strong American accent, and is not one who would be exclusively sought after by other men, though always looked upon as likely to make his way with the softer sex. He is reported to have remarked to a friend a few weeks ago, before the news was known, 'I'm going to do some thing that will astonish London!' He was right. Not only do I hear that the Queen in an autograph letter strongly advised Lady Burdett-Coutts to reconsider the steps she proposed to take, but I am told that the Prince of Wales is heartily opposed to the match, and considers it a profound mistake. I may mention that Lady Burdett-Coutt's property, independent of what she now has, is estimated roughly at two millions sterling. The interest in the Bank and the other properties mentioned will go eventually to young Mr. Money, nephew of Lady Burdett-Coutts, and natural heir to her property. Since the appearance of the article 'The Romance of the Day'—the first authentic detailed announcement of the event—I have been deluged with inquiries. 'Is it really true?' The muddling paragraph in the *Standard* not only led to a correspondence between the Editor and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., but had the natural effect of making people disbelieve the whole story. Then, the paragraph in the Half-*World* was so beautifully vague as to mean anything or nothing; and of course everybody took the latter view of it. It is admitted, however, that our information has seldom been known to fail; so that the well-authenticated particulars of the engagement of the philanthropic Baroness to the young gentleman who is not yet M.P., but who may now be almost anything he pleases, were eagerly read. The mistakes in the weekly print have been innumerable, but not much greater than usual. This week it has been most positively said that the marriage was fixed for Thursday, at the Savoy Chapel. I have already disposed of this piece of information. In all probability the wedding *will be* at the Savoy, but that is yet a question of the future. As to the manner of the marriage festivities—if an amicable settlement of the question touching the property is arrived at (as I hope it will be) there will be a gay, even a brilliant function; but not without. I have reported that our Sovereign Lady herself has written to ask the Baroness to reconsider her decision, but all in vain. The Baroness is inflexible on this point, and I am able to say confidently that, *under any circumstances, the marriage will take place.*—*Whitehall Review.*

"The marriage of Lady Burdett-Coutts will soon become an accomplished fact, unless the remonstrances of the friends of this estimable lady succeeds in rescuing her from the absurd and ridiculous union which she contemplates with a youthful American who has naturalised himself in this country. *Her Ladyship* made an excellent use, for many years, of the enormous fortune that was left to her, but of late, since the loss of her friend Mrs. Brown, her good sense seems to have deserted her, for what could be more absurd than an electioneering *pronunciamento* against the policy of Mr. Gladstone and in favour of that which is honoured with the support of the family of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett? I have caused the will of the Duchess of St. Alban's, the grand-mother of Lady Coutts, from whom she inherits her vast wealth, to be inspected. The Baroness has an absolute disposal of her property, with the exception of her share in Coutt's banking house, which passes in the event of her marrying an alien, to her nephew, Mr. Money. It is to be hoped, in her own interests, that she will carefully tie up all that she can, and that in the possible event of an heir not being born to perpetuate her title, she will retain full powers of testamentary disposal. With regard to Coutt's bank, it will be remembered that not long ago the financial world was surprised with the announcement that Lady Burdett-Coutts was the only partner. Should she cease to be one, there will consequently be a curious complication."—*Truth.*

The World says:—"I am authorised to state that Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett was not secretary to Baroness Burdett Coutts: he went out on her behalf to Turkey, to distribute the clothing in connection with the Turkish Compassionate Fund. By contracting a marriage with an alien or naturalised subject the Baroness Burdett-Coutts not merely forfeits her partnership in Coutt's Bank, but has to surrender the mansion in Stratton-street and the beautiful estate of Holly Lodge at Highgate, with both of which her name has been so long associated. Holly Lodge, once her favourite resort, has been but little visited by the Baroness since the death of her intimate friend and companion Mrs. Browne, in whose society so many happy days were passed there. Those who are intimately acquainted with Lady Burdett-Coutts declare that, had Mrs. Brown been spared, the projected marriage would never have been contemplated. The person who will benefit most by the marriage of the Baroness, excepting, of course, the bridegroom, is her younger sister, Mrs. Money, widow of the Reverend James Drummond Money of Stodham Park, Petersfield. Under the terms of the will made by the Duchess of St. Albans, the property, &c., forfeited by the Baroness on her marriage goes to Mrs. Money, who has not lived on intimate terms with her sister for some years past. I am given to understand that it has been suggested to Mrs. Money that, in view of her sister's advanced age, &c., she might leave matters as they are, and allow the Baroness to continue in the property; but Mrs. Money does not look at the matter in this light."

Vanity Fair states that the marriage was to have taken place on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at the Chapel Royal, Savoy.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

BY the last mail from Australia we learn that the principal feature of interest during the past month in connexion with gold mining has been the steady improvement that has taken place in the prospects of both quartz and alluvial mining on Ballarat proper, which for many years formerly was our leading goldfield. The new run of alluvial washdirt discovered some weeks ago continues to prove remarkably rich. Though the finding of this magnificent field of washdirt in the Hurdsfield Freehold claim was a great fluke, as the possibility of such a wash being there was never dreamed of, no limit to its extent has as yet been found, or if found, it has not been reported. North, south, east, and west, and indeed towards almost every point of the compass, the drives of new claims are being pushed in, and still no limit has been found to the payable dirt. Even across the Yarrowee, to the east, the Hurdsfield Consols Company have got a fine heavy wash with gold in it, about 3ft. thick, but dipping rather fast; this certainly indicates that they must be pretty near the edge of the great new field of washdirt, but then if the dip be followed the Consols may prove it to extend further in that direction; so that it is as yet impossible to say to what extent it may be traced. Another feature in mining progress is the discovery by the East Hurdsfield Company of an entirely new layer of washdirt, considerably lower than the the level of that now being worked, which leads to the supposition that they may find a new lead or a tributary to one of the old leads. While everything seems so satisfactory in regard to the alluvial, the quartz resources of Ballarat do not fail to give proofs of their value. The stone cut in the Young Band and Albion Freehold continues to look splendid, and there is no doubt expressed now that it will traverse the Band and Barton Consols and the New Crecent claims. Better stone is also reported to have been struck in the Smith's Freehold. In another direction altogether the United Blackhill Company report another splendid fortnight's yield.

At Sandhurst, the principal quartz district of Victoria, there has also been a good improvement in mining within the last week or two, caused chiefly by increased yields from some of the old claims, which had already been worked with satisfactory results. The yield of the district for the past week was 3,200oz., which is considerably in excess of the average for some time past, while the dividends or profits for the shareholders were £9,328. A much healthier tone has been imparted to the share market by the improved yields and fresh discoveries. An alluvial rush broke out at Adelaidehill, Huntly, near Sandhurst, two or three days ago. The prospectors are said to have washed about an ounce to the load. The sinking is from 4ft. to 30ft. About 100 claims have been marked out. Several have bottomed and obtained payable prospects. The lead is said to be trending in the direction of private property.

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